PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,278.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-39 P.M. 1907.				
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6529
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6955
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9631
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. 1907
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	11th June „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.

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RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	... 26th Nov.	10th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	... 4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	..... 17th Dec.	29th Dec. 1908
MOYORO MARU	...	Hands	.... 25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	.... 7th Jan.	19th Jan.

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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
DUMRA	2,170	Mon. 9th Dec.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 12th Dec.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 13th Dec.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Dec., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Dec., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,324 tons, sailing about 9th Dec

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Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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6th December, 1907.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail or about
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Dec. 1907
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4296	P. Padesich	1st Feb 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4296	P. Padesich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4296	P. Padesich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec
† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6017	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

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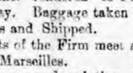
Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	8106	17th Dec.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	7th Jan 08
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3469	21st „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb. „
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	29th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	18th Mar „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	8106	26th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6,300	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,469	19th „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	27th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	15th July „

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Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 413
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 685
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 999
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

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Flor de Lopez, per box of 25s.	3	12
Conamorl, per box of 50s.	4	0
La Marqueza, per box of 50s.	4	4
Cosa, per box of 50s.	4	0
Mexican Planters, per box of 50s.	4	8
Perla de Manila, per box of 100s.	6	8
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Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
550	50	27	19
650	59	32	22-8
780	71	38-12	27
985	89-8	48-4	34
1,100	99-12	54-0	38
1,700	154-8	84-0	59
1,850	168-0	91-8	65

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembliugs, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, rigid disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

These medicines were formerly advertised here as "900 under the Hammer." The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZARZOLINA. The Extraordinary Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round each bottle of these Preparations. Sole Proprietors, TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, POONA and POONA.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permestes and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease whereso-ever and in whatso-ever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discoloration, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throat, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

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SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
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KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Henjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London.	Shanghai	Tiehling	Soul
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Chefu
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Kagoshima
Honolulu	Peking	Dairen	Moji
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Pengtien	
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LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. SODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms:—The price varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re 1 and higher for very old issues, if available,

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs, 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

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INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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GRAND RELIABILITY TRIALS.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW, AND MOTOR GYMKHANA,

Under the distinguished patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

RELIABILITY TRIALS FOR ALL CLASSES OF CARS.

BOMBAY to KOLHAPUR and back, via MAHABLESHWAR.

To be held on FEBRUARY 2ND to 5TH, 1908, inclusive 5 Challenge Cups and a Special Prize for Hill Climb.

GRAND AUTOMOBILE SHOW and MOTOR GYMKHANA.

ON THE MARINE LINES MAIDAN, FEB. 24TH TO 29TH 1908.

Valuable Prizes and Medals for successful Competitors.

Full particulars and Entry Forms for Trials, Show and Motor Gymkhana to be obtained on application to

THE JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES, MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA, Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "IMPERATOR" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 6 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY 1st EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 14th DECEMBER, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 9th December, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BYCULLA, 4TH DECEMBER, 1907.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given in accordance with Clause 4, Section 3 of the Wild Birds' Protection Act XX of 1887, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at a meeting to be held on or after the 1st of February, 1908, to take into their consideration the following amended draft Rule proposed to be substituted for Rule 2 (a) of the Rules framed by the Corporation under the Wild Birds' Protection Act, 1887, and confirmed by Government in their Notification No. 14, dated the 9th January, 1903, General Department, published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 15th January, 1903 :—

"RULE II (a)—No one shall, within the limits of the Bombay Municipality, possess or sell during its breeding season any wild bird or hare which has been recently taken."

2. The Corporation will, before making the said Rule, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto and forwarded to the Undersigned on or before the 25th day of January, 1908.

R. P. MASANI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 4TH DECEMBER, 1907.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE Institute will REOPEN and new CLASSES will be formed on THURSDAY the 16th January, 1908. The Courses of Instruction are (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Textile Manufacture, (4) Technical Chemistry, (5) Sheet Metal working and Enamelling. Courses (1) (2) (3) and (4) extend to 4 years. Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal, and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations. Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal on or before the 2nd January, 1908, stating the course of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time. All applicants (except those for course (5) and those for courses (1) to (4) who may have passed the intermediate or higher examination of any Indian or English University) will be examined on the 6th and 7th January 1908, at the Institute, and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies will be admitted. The Examination will commence each day at 10 A.M. (S.T.) and will be conducted in English.

The following are the subjects of the Examination:—
(a) English Composition—a short essay ;
(b) Drawing—copying a drawing from black board;
(c) Arithmetic—as at Matriculation ;
(d) Algebra—as at Matriculation ; and
(e) Chemistry as at Matriculation.

The following are the approximate numbers of available vacancies : (1) Mechanical Engineering 60 ; (2) Electrical Engineering 30 ; (3) Textile Manufacture 30 ; (4) Technical chemistry 20 ; and (5) Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling 20.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Principal.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

23RD NOVEMBER, 1907.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1907-1908.

It is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING on Saturday, 14th December, 1907, and about 14 EXTRA MEETINGS will be held during the season.

Rates of subscription for the EXTRA MEETINGS are as follows :—

	Grand Stand Enclosure and private Paddock.	Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket	30	...
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies... ... ... each	5	...
NON-MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB.		
Book containing 14 Tickets	...	35
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies...	10	...

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES, will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable LADIES, and MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, are admitted to the Private Paddock FREE.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will be charged Re. 1 for admission to Private Paddock.

LADIES' SEASON TICKETS are not available for Children.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.	SECOND ENCLOSURE.
Gentleman ... ... Rs. 5	Single Ticket ... Rs. 1-8
Lady or Child ... „ 2	Lady or Child ... As. 12

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C.,
2, Morland Road, Byculla.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. CLUB.

BYCULLA,
8th November 1907.

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY ALONG WITH ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS COVERED BY NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD

Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE AND A HALF will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for Passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan, both inclusive), from the 1st to the 31st December, 1907, both inclusive, and will be available for completion of the return journey up to midnight of the 14th January 1908.

No Concession Tickets will be issued over the Neral-Matheran Steam Tramway.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at stations or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

B. P. & C. I. RAILWAY TRAIN DE LUXE.

TO SUIT the convenience of LOCAL RESIDENTS, this Train will leave BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, December 21st, instead of on Tuesday 24th, halting at Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Udaipur, Jaipur, Delhi and Agra, leaving Agra on return journey on the 31st and arriving Bombay Thursday, January 2nd (morning). The charge for Tickets, inclusive of meals in Train (liquor excepted), is Rs. 200 each person, servant's fare extra.

RESIDENCE IN TRAIN.—Dining Car, Parlour Car, Bath-rooms, Sleeping Compartments are fitted with Electric Light. Only 2 persons' berth in each compartment. European attendant in charge of Train. Luggage and servants' carriages attached.

NOTICE.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, carrying on business as Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, and Fire Insurance Appraisers and Adjusters, under the name and style of "SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY," have admitted into our firm Mr BURJOR SORABSHAW JAMSHEDJEE AGA, L. C. E., as a partner, and the said firm will, henceforth, be conducted under the name and style of "SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & Co."

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY, F. R. I. B. A. &c.,
VICAJEE A. TARAPORVALA., M. S. A., &c.,
SOHRAB FRAMJEE BHAROOCHA., M. S. A., &c.,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.

BOMBAY, 6TH DECEMBER 1907.
Markur's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

POMMERY AND GRENO CHAMPAGNE.

THE LEADING CHAMPAGNE IN ENG' AND AND ALL OVER THE WORLD.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS :
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S (KAISER BREWERY)

PILSENER BEER

HAS ALWAYS BEEN AND IS STILL THE BEST.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON.

ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR

JOHN JAMESON & SON'S WHISKY.

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark."

John Jameson & Son Ltd.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL
Malabar Hill, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COLONIAL EDITIONS.

Paper, Rs. 1-12 ; Cloth Rs. 2-4.

Catherine. By L. Parry Gruscott.
The Plains of Silence. By Alice and Claude Askew.
The Halo. By Baroness Von Hutten.
The Secret Agent. By Joseph Conrad.
A Woman from the Sea. By John Bloundelle Burton.
The Plotters of Peking. By Carlton Dawe.
Valerie Upton. By A. D. Sedgwick.
The Thornton Device. By Hon. Mrs. N. Grosvenor.
The Fashionable Christians. By Vincent Brown.
Lady Anne. By Morley Roberts.
Seraphica. By Justice McCarthy.
My Merry Rockhurst. By Agnes and Egerton Castle.
Diary of a Lost One. By M. Bohme.
The Wondrous Wife. By Charles Marriott.
The City of Pleasure. By Arnold Bennett.
Laid up in Lavender. By Stanley J. Wayman.
Her Convict. By M. E. Braddon.
The Square Peg. By W. E. Norris.
Julian Revai. By Philip Laurence Oliphant.
The Scoundrel. A Romance. By Ernest Oldmeadow.
Copper Under the Gold. By E. F. Almaz.
Her Ladyship. By Katherine Tynan.
The Messenger. By F. Frankfort Moore.
The Call of the Drum. By Horace Wyndham.
The Fraud. By Mrs. Coulson Kernahan.
The Lord of the Dyke. By Walter Wood.
A Lindsay O' the Dale. By A. G. Hales.
The Gold in the Gutter. By Charles Garvice.
Fanuela. By G. B. Burgin.
The Stooping Lady. By Maurice Hewlett.
The Younger Set. By R. W. Chambers.
Arethusa. By J. Marion Crawford.
The Power of the Keys. By Sydney C. Grier.
Fair Margaret. By Rider Haggard.
Conspirators. By E. Phillips Oppenheim.
The Girl and the Miracle. By Richard Marsh.
The Weavers. By Sir Gilbert Parker.
Vida. By S. R. Crocket.
The Slanderers. By Warwick Deeping.
Four Men with a Van. By R. Andom.
Tales of Two People. By Anthony Hope.
The Little Anarchist. By A. W. Marchmont.
The Great Skene Mystery. By Bernard Capes.
The Botor Chaperon. By C. A. and A. M. Williamson.
The Coward in Eden. By Vincent Brown.
The Cardinal's Secret. By Garrett Mill.
Doctor Burton. By A. C. Gunter.
New Chronicles of Rebecca. By Kate Douglas Wiggin.
Her Son. By Horace A. Vachell.
Short Cruises. By W. W. Jacobs.
The Quicksands of Pactolus. By Horace A. Vachell.
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The Bachelor Girls. By Keble Howard.
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Cloth only.

Also a large number of novels at reduced prices.

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INCLUDING ENTERIC FEVER

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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.

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AS

USED by the House of Commons, the Admiralty, the Leading Aristocracy of England, and the Theatrical Profession ; and now in great demand throughout India and Burmah :—

Basso, per tin of 100 ..... Rs. 5 8
Tenor, „ „ 100 ..... „ 4 8

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IS

THE ONLY TRICHINOPOLY FIRM

That has its DEPOT at Bombay.

VARIETIES of High Class SUMATRA BRANDS and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS are Sold.

QUALITY EXCELLENT.

It is VAIN to search for a better place to order Cigars from.

Reasonable concession to Merchants.

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Located at—
No. 24, Tejookaya Buildings,
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DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

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Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH
ON THE MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT ? TO-NIGHT ! !

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage extended to this

"GRAND SHOW."

We notify the public that from

TO-NIGHT, 7th DECEMBER,

There will be a great change of Programme even more wondrous than the previous one.

With TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME we command a great success owing to the most charming films ever exhibited in Bombay, ONE OF WHICH

"THE CINDERELLA"

Is a great Spectacular Production, illustrating every scene of the POPULAR FAIRY TALE, in which marvellous Tricks, Dissolving-scenes, Effects, Ballets Marches, etc., will take place ; WE ARE SURE that this film 1,000 feet in length will achieve genera applause being a very popular and fantasti subjects.

The films "AT THE SEA SIDE," and "THE GREAT STEEPLECHASE" will also be exhibited to-morrow, and we feel sure that they will attract crowds to our fair pavilion : the former for its grand SEA SCENERY, and the latter as a very interesting Sporting Subject.

THREE EXHIBITIONS EVERY NIGHT.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M.

ON SATURDAYS an EXTRA SHOW is given from 11-15 to 12-15.

Reserved Sofa, Rs. 5 each. (3 seats.)			
Cushioned Easy Chairs	...	... Rs.	2 0
First Class Chairs	...	... „	1 0
Second „	...	... „	0 8
Benches	...	... „	0 4

Soldiers and Children, Half Price to I and II Class only.

CROWDED HOUSES AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCE NIGHTLY.

AN ESTABLISHED POPULARITY.

THE HIPPODROME
AT THE
RACQUET COURT.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !
ENTIRE
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
BY OUR BRILLIANT COMPANY.

THE MUSICAL ASHBY'S

will introduce their Famous "Javanese Gampong."

New Bamboo Balancing Feats by

THE MYSORE TROUPE.

New Clown Entrees by

JOLLY LEO & DUMMY.

MOOKERJEE
Triple Horizontal Bar Expert.

NEXT MATINEE.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, AT 4 P.M.
When Children will be admitted to all Classes at HALF PRICE.
BOX PLAN AT SOUNDY & CO.
W. ASHBY, Rep., Watson's Hotel.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 7th AND
MONDAY, 9th DECEMBER, at 9-30.
First appearance in Bombay of the great Pianist Virtuoso,

LOUIS EDGER.

TWO GRAND PIANOFORTE RECITALS
Under the distinguished Patronage of H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., F. R. S., etc., Governor of Bombay ; and of H. E. the Commodore Sir George Warrender, R. N., K. C. V. O., A. D. C. to H. M. the King, and Lady Warrender.

SATURDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.
PROGRAMME OF
FIRST PIANO RECITAL,
GIVEN BY
LOUIS EDGER.
PROGRAMME.

I. Prelude and Fugue A Minor ... Bach.
Transcribed from the Organ by F. Liszt.
II. Sonata op. 53 C. Major ... Beethoven.
(*a*) Allegro con brio. (*b*) Adagio molto. (*c*) Allegretto Moderato.
III. (*a*) Ballade G. Minor ...
(*b*) Nocturne F. Sharp Major... } Chopin.
(*c*) Waltz A. Flat ... ...
(*d*) Scherzo B. Minor ...
IV. (*a*) Lacampanella ... ... Paganini-Liszt.
(*b*) 12th Rhapsody ... ... Liszt.

Plan, Programmes, Biography and Press Notices at Messrs. Seymour Dove, Medows Street, where seats can now be booked.

Prices Rs, 5 and Rs. 2.

POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

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GENERAL SKATING SESSION,
EVENING FROM 6 TO 8, AND 9-30 TO 11-30.
Admission One Rupee.

PRACTICE SESSIONS, MORNING FROM 8 TO 9-30.
Admission and use of Skates, One Rupee,
Ladies and Children, eight Annas.
Learners, Ladies only, from 10 to 12 a.m.

PRIVATE CLUB SESSION.
Every THURSDAY Evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SEASON TICKETS,
INCLUDING USE OF SKATES, Rs. 100.
Family Tickets for Lady and Gentleman, Rs. 150.
ADMISSION ONLY WITHOUT USE OF SKATES, Rs. 50.
SEASON TICKETS WITH PAIR OF NEW SKATES covering Admission and use of floor, Rs. 125.
MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS FOR
ADMISSION and use of Skates at any Session, Rs. 30
BOOKS OF 12 TICKETS FOR GENTLEMEN „ 10
Do. 15 „ LADY ... ... „ 10
Season, Monthly and Club Tickets can be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s Music Warehouse, Hornby Road, Fort.

AMERICAN PHOTO CO.

HAVE again OPENED a STUDIO in BOMBAY.
4,000 SITTERS during our last Visit to Bombay.

DON'T MISS IT ! !

Your PHOTO taken from Rs. 2
For 6 Copies C. D. V., Panel Size.
Other Sizes Equally Cheap.
STUDIO : 125-129 HORNBY ROW,
OPPOSITE SINGER'S.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10, MANAGER, P. O. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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With Coloured Plates and hundreds of other Illustrations. 824 pages. Rs. 6-0.

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Ashdown, Mr W
Armstrong, Mrs L H C and 3 children
Allen, Mrs E T
Brooks, Mr J C
Bissit, Miss M
Bishop, Mr J J and Mrs
Backhouse, Mr B
Bruce, Mr W
Broom, Mr G
Bell, Miss
Bartlett, Miss M G
Brown, Mr M C I
Benson Mr F S
Bridenstrine, Mr and Mrs
Cowdry, Mr F
Cox Dr R J
Carroll, Mr W M
Craig, Mrs M G and inft
Carr, Major H
Cooper, Mrs
Collins, Mrs H J and inft
Cracroft, Miss
Cole, Miss E M
Cowerly, Mrs
Cantro, Lt
Danby Mrs, child and inft
Danberry, Mr and Mrs C and 2 infts
Denison, Miss G N
Dickinson, Miss
Dynasee, Mr D
Egar, Miss A G
Earle, Mr J B
Fergusson, Miss L
Fleming, Miss
Forster, Capt and Mrs and children G N B
Fawcett, Major, G F
Foster, Mrs
Fido, Mrs J
Fermston, Mr B
Feline, Miss
Faulks, Mrs
Glover, Mrs M T
Glover, Miss
Graham, Mrs and inft
Gretin, Mr J and Mrs
Gaddum, Mr S
Gass, Mrs N D
Gass, Miss
Hyde, Capt D O
Hutchinson, Capt and Mrs and inft and child
Hadow, Miss
Hannay, Mr A B
Hent, Mrs and child and 2 infts
Hopkins, Miss M
Hopkins, Miss
Hooper, M P, Mr A G
Howard, Miss M
James, Miss B
Jackson, Mr R J
Jennings, Mrs and 3 children
Johnstone, Mr W
Jones, Mr F N
Jordan, Mr W
Jolly, Mr C D
Kreis, Mrs and child
Kibbert, Miss
Kemp, Mrs and inft
Latham, Lt A
Lall, Mrs B C
Lawrie, Mr G W
Lawrie, Mr D N
Lamond, Mr W
McRae, Lt A W
Mason, Mr C
Melter, Mr and Mrs J
Martin, Capt J C
Macgregor, Mrs
Mead, Miss
Maghew, Miss
Mount, Mrs A
Marwood, Mr and Mrs R and child
Marwood Mr E
Newsome, Mr and Mrs J W and child
O'Sullivan, Miss
Oakley, Miss
Patterson, Mr A
Pandt, Mr and Mrs A E and inft
Pettengell, Mr G W F
Patterson, Capt S
Powell, Mr F
Payne, Mr L
Ritchie, Mrs and Miss
Spence, Hon Mrs and 2 infts
Smith Mrs M
Saunders, Miss F M
Seymour, Mr
Sutton, Mr J N and Mrs
Thomas, Mr
Thomas, Mr and Mrs
Tucker, Miss M B
Tucker, Master H L B
Tucker, Master, Mr J M D
Turner, Miss O H
Turner, Miss G M
White, Mr and Mrs C W
Watson, Mr and Mrs
Wales, Mr J A G
Wray, Mrs and Miss
Wales Mrs J A G and inft
Walker, Miss H C
Wilkins, Mr P M
Wernyss, Mr D
Wood, Miss L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Mr G P
Aldan, Mr W C and Mrs
Anderson, Mr W R W
Benson, Mr A K
Benson, Mrs
Briner, Mr
Birkmyre, Mr A
Birkmyre, Mrs and inft
Barrass, Miss
Boyd, Mr J A S S
Boyd, Miss W E
Black, Mr J
Bewley, Mrs
Boyd, Mrs C C
Bell Irving, Mr W
Blum, Mr Joseph
Block, Miss
Bolstein, Mr N R
Collingridge, Mr M
Comber, Mr A F N
Cooper, Miss
Campbell, Mr R G
Chichester, Mrs
Chaplin, Miss
Cash, Mr W
Campbell, Miss
Clough, Mr F
Crenis, Mrs N
Cheetham, Mrs G R
Dunbar, Mrs M
deCasteja, Comte E
deGramont, Comte, L
dePanjis, Comte J
d'Oysonville, Vicomte
dela Boume, Marquis
DeLesle, Col N deB
DeLesle, Mrs
Dawkins, Brig Genl
Donmichiette Major F H
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Dickson, Mrs
Dewan, Mr F
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Farrington, Mr S
Fuchs, Master
Grant, Mr and Mrs
Grant, Miss
Gregson, Mr B
Gardiner, Mr A and Mrs
Gracey, Mrs N K
Gresson, Mr R N A
Hamilton, Mrs A H C
Hopkins, Mr and Mrs F G
Hyde, Ven Archdeacon
Howard, Mr A
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Jackson, Mr G T and Mrs
Jackson, Miss
Jackson, Mr. F V
Jack, Miss S Maclean
Lang, Mrs A G
Law, Mr R O
Loder, Mr G
Loder, Lady Louise
Lethbridge, Lady
Moses, Mr S M
McElderry, Miss L
Macaulay, Miss J
Maccaw, Mr W J N
Mberlets, Miss
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Morris, Mrs and Miss
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Mead, Mrs
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Noughton, Miss M M
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Onsely, Mrs
Onseley, Mr J
Oldham, Capt G N
Oakshott, Mr G F
Phelps, Mr and Mrs J
Parsons, Mrs and inft
Phibbs, Miss T
Porters, Mrs A S
Press, Mr R P
Profit, Mrs
Pinder, Miss W
Pilkington, Mr A
Paterson, Mr J H
Porten, Mrs L A S
Richmond, Mr and Mrs G S
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Rice, Mrs C
Robbins, Mrs and Miss
Robins, Mr F J
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Reid, Mr R
Reid, Mrs
Reid, Miss W L
Reid, Mrs
Richardson, Mrs
Reynolds, Mrs
Steen, Capt R
Skilton, Mr J N
Sewell, Mr R A D
Stewart, Mr T W and Mrs
Smith, Miss
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Sassoon, Mr G N
Story, Mr S
Sheppard, Mr W D
Sheppard, Mrs
Shillidy, Mrs
Strachan, Mr E C
Standage, Major R F
Sedgefield, Mrs
Shirreff, Mr A G
Turner, Mr G W
Turner, Mr N G
Tweedie, Mrs M C
Turner, M C W A
Taylo r Mr J R
Thomas, Mrs W L
Tromas, Miss
Tata, Mr and Mrs Ratan
Tweedie, Mrs and inft
Twomey, Mrs
Taylor, Mr W T
Vritch, Mr M M
Vachu, Mrs J and inft
Vakharia, Mr N N
Wood, Mr and Mrs J B
Wood, Mr R
Walker, Miss
Williams, Miss C
West, Mr J D and Mrs
Wilkinson, Mr V
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Greenberg, Mr J S
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Lucknow, Rev Archdeacon
Lang, Mr W
Meynall, Capt
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Robertson, Miss J G
Zalichi, Mr N

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Nagger, Capt R L
Pattmann, Mr H A
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Willis, Mr Jullian

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Hooper, Miss Dunbar.

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Docker, Miss
Docker, Miss A B
Docker, Mrs Wilfred
Fox, Miss Agnes
Ramsay, Miss

MR. CATCHICK WISE ARATHOON, who died suddenly at his residence in Ladbroke Grove, W., on the evening of Nov. 11., in his sixty-third year, belonged to an Armenian family well known in India. He was called to the Bar in youth, and first practised in India, but settled in London many years ago, and built up a substantial practice in Indian appeals to the Privy Council. He was one of the oldest and most active members of the East India Association, which exists "for the independent and disinterested advocacy and promotion, by all legitimate means, of the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India generally." He joined its Council more than thirty years ago, and afterwards became Hon. Secretary of the Association.

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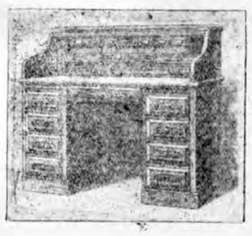

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NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
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ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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LIFE ASSURANCE
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FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
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Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.
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Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.
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LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies.
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years,	Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years,	Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years,	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

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BEFORE proposing for LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.
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Established under the Chairmanship of
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"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."
Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.
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Lower than those of other Companies.
COMPANY'S BUSINESS
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.
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Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

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WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

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ESTABLISHED 1873.

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Special register kept of servants for Clubs, Regimental Messes and Hotels.
The Agency also undertakes to supply Clerks, Mechanics, Carpenters, Masons and Labours to Offices, Railway Cos., Mills, and Collieries.
Messrs. James and Co. have supplied servants when required and have given satisfaction.
(Sd.) CAPT. P. H. SAULEZ,
Offg. Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.
JAMES AND CO.,
COMMISSION AGENTS, CATERERS AND LOAN BROKERS. NEAR THE CANTONMENT HOSPITAL, POONA.

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NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chillbains, Bronchities, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis, Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use

THILUM.
SOLD EVERY WHERE.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akbi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Cuacks, Than Cloth, Suzi, Hunting Cloth, Khaker Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jewel Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jurseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samuels Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

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MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old,
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, resilence; in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
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CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

TRYPSOGEN.
(CARNRICK)
Only Successful Remedy for DIABETES MELLITUS.

Also indicated in Functional Nervous Diseases, Chorea, Neurasthenia, Nervous Dyspepsia, etc., Incipient Tuberculosis and other mal-nutritions.
Trypsogen is the standard remedy for Diabetes, and is the logical treatment suggested by the latest accepted pathological findings. It is endorsed by the medical profession of the United States and Great Britain; clinical reports, of the most positive character prove it to be the most successful treatment of this grave affection.
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Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
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ON
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Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
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NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
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ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
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A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to—
O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Manager
AGENTS WANTED.
Address: 89, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *December 5.*] [BOMBAY, *December 6.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83 1/4 ex	1/8	
2 do. Rentes	95 3/4	un chgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	101 1/4	1/2	
3½ do. Govt Securities	mutilated		
*Bar Silver in London	26 11/16		1/16
Do. do. 3 months' hence	27		1/16
Do. in New York	57 3/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·52½	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 12		+ 1·8
Discount Bank of England Rate	7	since	7 Nov.
Do. Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	5 7/8	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5	1/8	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6 1/2	un chgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3/4	un chgd	
	4 1/4	un chgd	3/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans	5		
Do. 7-day Market Loans			

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £100,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1/3 23/32 unchanged
Bills on Bombay Rs. 100,000 at 1/3 29/32

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi on yesterday evening.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£32,800,000 Inc.	£600,000
Public Deposits	£5,500,000 Dec.	£2,300,000
Other Deposits	£44,300,000 Inc.	£1,300,000
Government Securities	£14,200,000 unchgd	.....
Other Securities	£31,400,000 Dec.	£1,300,000
Notes and Gold	£21,900,000 Inc.	£100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 44 o/o of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Good business
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Firm.
Total Sales	12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,500
Imports	17,000
Mid-Americans	Mutilated
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	Mutilated

Future Delivery prices:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.
5·93 —10	5·95 —09	5·95 —09	5·96 —09	5·96 —09

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
Mutilated	Mutilated	5·94 —08	5·82 —10

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	55,000	bales.
Do. do. last year	64,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	8,000	"
do. to Continent	22,000	"
Spot Cotton— 11·70 unchgd		
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·58+03		Declined early owing to liquidation and advanced later through bullish crop estimates.
Futures—Month of Mar. 11·18+07		

New Orlean—
Spot Cotton— 11 5/8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·23 unchgd
Do do Mar. 11·26 unchgd
Closing Tone of Futures—Firm.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85o/o exship 56 3/8 —May.-June—Antwerp—Value—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 52½—Apl.-May—Dunkirk—Sellers —Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar:—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12/3½.
Months of Shipment—Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quieter.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 3/8½ Value.

ARRIVALS:—
"John Hardie."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
Boxes Gold Bullion	Rs. 7,29,600	London	Arabia	National Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [6TH DECEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
The market opened at 1s. 3 27/32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 29/32d. on demand with 3 months' sight Credits quoted at 1s. 4 7/32d. No bills were offered and as the day advanced one Bank after another offered to buy at 1s. 4 3/16d. 3 months' sight but without attracting any bills worth mentioning. The selling rates were also weaker. In the morning 1s. 3 15/16 could be done for demand Bank Bills, but at the close some Banks would not do better than 1s. 3½d. T. T. was available at 1s. 3 27/32d. all day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 27/32d. to 13/16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29/32d. to ld.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 7/32d. to 3/16 l.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 13/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—Francs	159 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight	148
Yokohama—30 days' sight	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight	197

Government Paper:—
The Market opened steady at 95 3/4 ready and 95 11/16 for the settlement. Only a small business has been reported, the market closing unchanged but steady. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 13/16 ready and 95 5/8 for delivery in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 95-12
1st Settlement	" 95-11

Bullion:—
The Market opened weak to-day at 68 3-4 ex-duty, falling at the close to 68 7-16. The drop of 1-16 in the price of bars in London to 26 11-16, helped the bears here but at the close rates are slightly steadier. Forward rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	68	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	68	7	0
Ditto 2nd	68	6	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Boubay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	12,000
Other Deposits	.....	29,29,000
Sundries	1,00,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	16,70,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	90,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	4,52,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	7,92,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,54,000	.....
Bullion	.....	15,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	9 7,000
Sundries	30,000	.....
Cash	.....	12,13,000

Council Bills:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last the amount offered was 20 lakhs of which 7·80 lakhs was alloted in Bills at 1-3 29-32. The amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 7·30 lakhs. Next week 20 lakhs is offered for sale. Extras are advised this morning of 1 lakh bills at 1-3 29-32.

The mail of the 22nd November brings £30,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and £10,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, but no Council Bills.

The mail of the 29th November brings £20,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay, but no Council Bills.

The mail of the 6th December brings £100,000 Silver and £10,000 gold for Bombay and £10,000 gold for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	10,30,000
Bombay	"	2,70,000
Madras	"	3,10,000
Total	Rs.	16 10,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	5,477	13,049	40,338
Central India	3	194	2,633
Barsee and Nugger	1,133	4,364	8,548
Berars	13,287	36,449	47,836
Central Provinces	9,244	17,951	17,250
Total Oomras	29,144	72,007	117,210
Dhollera	466	8,474	10,576
Broach	...	128	1,272
Compta and Dharwar	1,103	19,658	6,129
Westerns	...	1,038	4,567
Bengals, N.-W. P.	16,753	90,580	123,375
Bengals, Rajputana	193	1,932	2,159
Sind	518	2,765	1,811
Persian	...	264	400
American	550	2,186	2,512
Egyptian	4	339	189
Other Sorts	...	29	72
Totals	48,731	199,395	270,275

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907.	Bales 1906.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	48,731	78,663	—29,932
Receipts from 1st Oct to 5th December 1907.	1,99,395	2,70,275	—70,880
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	7,263	20,657	—13,394
China			
Japan	250	1,168	— 918
Coast Ports			
Total	.....	.....	.....
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 5th Dec.			
Europe	63,125	116,868	—53,742
China	1,501	1,100	+401
Japan	24,342	47,472	—23,130
Coast Ports	6,423	13,004	—6,581
Total	95,391	1,78,444	—83,053
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	5,037	6,429	—1,392
China			
Japan	4,940	10,011	—5,071
Coast Ports			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 2nd Nov. 1907—1,447 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 14th Sept 1907—28,701 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated Stock on 1st October 1907.	390,000	bale
Total Receipts, 1st October to 5th December 1907	199,395	"
	589,395	"
Total Exports from 1st October to 5th December 1907	95,391	"
	494,004	"
Afloat	9,977	"
	484.027	"
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	202,000	"
Stock in all hands on 5th December	282,027	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report:—
There has been a steady rise in prices in the Home markets during the past week, and a decidedly better feeling in Liverpool where a large business has been done in spot cotton. We have for some time maintained that the position of cotton in itself was strong and that outside influences were militating against an advance. The past fortnight has shewn that we did not err in our opinion. The financial outlook in America has now improved, and the innate strength of cotton is asserting itself We still anticipate higher prices in the Home markets in the long run, if not in the near future.

Up to yesterday spot cotton had advanced in New York 45 points on the week, while futures for December and March were 60 and 33 points higher respectively. New Orleans showed a rise of much the same proportion, while Liverpool Spot was 19 higher and future 25 to 28 higher. To-day's telegrams advise a drop of 9 points in futures in Liverpool. New Orleans is unchanged and New York a few points higher.

We give below our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets according to the telegrams received here up to last Friday and to-day:—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
		Mutilated	
Spot	6·14		
Futures, Dec.-Jan.	5·75	5·93	+·18
Do. Mar.-April.	5·80	5·98	+·18
NEW YORK—			
Spot	11·25	11·70	+·45
Futures, Dec.	10·95	11·58	+·63
Do. March	10·70	11·18	+·43
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	11 1/8	11 5/8	+1/2
Futures, Jan.	10·79	11·23	+·44
Do. March	new position	new position	

Up to the middle of the past week our market ruled steady, but on Wednesday and Thursday last an improvement set in, and there was a sharp rise in prices all round. The advance in Bengals amount to Rs. 8 to 9; in Khandeish to Rs. 7, and in Oomras to Rs. 5 to Rs. 6; while in Broach the advance was Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 only owing to better Crop reports and to less speculation in this description. Dealers have been buying freely and covering previous sales. Bengals have been in strong demand, as also Khandeish, and a fairly large business has been done in Oomras, particularly Khangaum—Akola. Exporters have not followed the rise for forward delivery, and have bought only quietly, but have been fair buyers of ready cotton throughout the week, both New and Old crop. Mills have been doing a small business in ready stuff. The market closes easier at our quotations.

Receipts from the 1st October show a fallingoff from last year of over 70,000 bales. Stocks of New Crop are by no means large, and sellers are stiff.

Some showers fell in the Berars and Central Provinces at the end of last week, but the weather is again clear. The Broach Crop is said to be improving owing to heavy dew and seasonable weather.

QUOTATIONS:—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	275/8	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	269 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	237	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	230/31	
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	221	
Fine M. G. Amraoti	220	
Fine M. G. Mottia	206	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	200/1	
Fine M. G. Khandeish	206	
Fine M. G. Bengals	202	
Fine. M. G. Bengals	205/6	March 08
F. G. H. G. Bengals	194½	Jan. 08

FREIGHTS.

There is nothing fresh to report in this Market which has been dull and ininteresting during the week. We quote as follows:—

	Seeds	Cotton
Antwerp	12s	13s
Dunkirk	No sellers	
Havre	13s	13s 6d
Genoa	12s	
Marseilles	9s	
Liverpool	9s 6d	
Hull	11s 6d	
London	9s	
Trieste to Venice	15s	15s 6d

The "Rubatino" rate for December is 11s. and for Forward 15s. 6d. seeds, 16s. 6d. cotton.

The "Hansa Line" is reported to have done business January to April at 13s. 6d. seeds and cotton.

The only fixture reported this week is:—S. S. "King Robert" for Ore to the United States at 16s. 6d., January loading.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week:—

Wheat	46,490	cwts
Linseed	3,323	"
Rapeseed	1,146	"
Gingellyseed	65,514	"
Poppyseed	991	"
Groundnuts	4,712	"
Castorseed	13,111	"
Rice	218,631	"
Myrabollams	30,235	"
Cottonseed	43,884	"
Mowrseed	2,394	"
Gram	29,700	"
Joowar	2,217	"
Maize	1,695	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
There was very little change in the market during the week, but the tendency has been downwards. Some improvement is reported to the Crop by the slight rain in the Berars last week, but more rain would be welcome.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	7 12 0 B. T.
December	"	8 3 0 R. T.
April-May	"	8 8 0 R. T.

RAPESEED—
During the early part of the week the market was dull, but towards the close there was a better feeling and prices improved about 2 annas per cwt.

We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9 4 0 B. T.
Brown Delhi, April-May	"	9 5 0 R. T.

Gingellyseed:—
The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under:—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	Rs.	62 0 0
" " 75 p.c.	"	60 12 0
" " 50 p.c.	"	59 8 0
Havre	Rs. 62 8 0 to	" 63 0 0
Hingunghat	"	63 8 0
Maggee	"	59 0 0

Poppyseed:—
The market is quiet and unchanged at Rs. 12-4-0 for ready and Rs. 11-5-0 R. T. New Crop.

Castorseed:—
The market has ruled quiet but steady during the week.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	37 0 0
April-May	"	36 0 0

COTTONSEED.—The market is easier owing to the Home markets being dull with more Egyptian seed offering. We, however, look for an improvement later on owing to the big shortage in American and Indian supplies. We quote Rs. 23 to Rs.23-8.

MOWBASSED.—The market is steady at Rs.5-5-0 B.T.

WHEAT.—There is little or nothing doing in this market. Rates, however, keep steady as under:—

Ready, White Karachi	Rs. 6 8 0
White, Delhi April May	Rs. 5 15 0

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS:—The demand is slack and prices except for one or two descriptions are practically unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market continues dull and no signs of an improvement in the near future are apparent.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—No change has taken place in these goods. There is however a slight improvement in the demand but prices are unchanged.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market is quiet. Buyers were anticipating a fair demand from up-country this week, but so far there is no indication of an improvement in this respect. Prices are steady.

DHOOTIES:—The market is firm and there is a large enquiry, but mostly at prices too low to lead to business.

METALS.

COPPER.—The market at Home is firmer but the advance here has not been in proportion. The demand for consumption is still poor though the districts are still bare of stocks. Until the Home market steadies, little or no improvement can be expected.

YELLOW METAL.—Has firmed up and it is reported that native dealers have done a fairly large business during the week for December-January Shipment.

COALS.

The excitement which existed in the early part of the week has died out owing to holders of stocks at Calcutta evincing eagerness to sell. While the strikes lasted, a line of Seebpore of January to May shipment was placed at Rs. 15-12-0 and a near shipment of Laljee's Desherghur changed hands at Rs. 14-12-0 per ton. We hear of Cardiff of January-February shipment being placed at Rs. 24 per ton while for a cargo of Scotch coal of December-January Rs. 17-8-0 per ton is asked. We quote as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	24	0	0	per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	20	8	0	"
Yorkshire	20	0	0	"
Scotch	17	8	0	"
Australian	19	0	0	"
South African	17	0	0	"
Desherghur, Bengal	16	0	0	"
Laurie's Desherghur	15	8	0	"
Laljee's Desherghur	15	0	0	"
Seebpore	15	12	0	"
Hielgir's Standard	15	8	0	"
Shaw's Anthracite	15	8	0	"
Jardine	15	8	0	"
Shaw's Standard	14	4	0	"
Shaw's Ordinary	14	4	0	"

PETROLEUM.

The rates' ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands are as follows:—

Burmah oil, bulk	Rs.	2 14 0 per unit
" " "	Tins... Rs.	3 5 0 per pair
Russian Rising Sun, bulk	Rs.	3 6 0 per unit
" " "	Tins... Rs.	4 0 0 per pair.
Anchor, cases	Rs.	4 8 0 per case.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and few fluctuations have occurred during this week. Bank of Bombay shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,392½ in the earlier part of the week and later on they were quiet at Rs. 1,387½. Bank of India shares have ruled at and about Rs. 61. Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 57. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley's are quiet at Rs. 437½. Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 567½. Ahmedabad Dholka's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 100. Amritsar Patti's are steady at Rs. 105. In Miscellaneous Companies Alcock Ashdown have changed hands at Rs. 324. Badham Pile's at Rs. 132. Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 250, and Preference shares at Rs. 265. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 162, and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 120. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are unchanged at Rs. 427½. Treacher's have been put through at Rs. 610. Kemp's are weak at Rs. 200, Bombay Ice have improved to Rs. 40. Marcks have changed hands at Rs. 130, Shivrajpur Syndicate shares are quiet at Rs. 53, and Bomankua Maganese Co. have declined to Rs. 9 1/2 Prem. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ld., Ordinary shares lots (10 ordinary shares and one Defd. share making one lot) have declined to Rs. 7 1-2 discount per share. Press shares are unchanged. Mofussils are steadily at Rs. 575; others are quiet. In Mill Companies, Centuries have advanced to Rs. 1,800. Textile's to Rs. 1,225. Central India mill shares to Rs. 1,870. Svadeshi's to Rs. 1,455 and Standard's to Rs. 1,170. Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,035. Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 97 1-2. David's after touching at Rs. 407 1-2 closed at Rs. 400. Western India's have changed hands at Rs. 535. Imperial's have changed hands at Rs. 235. Jamshed's have advanced to Rs. 200. Kohinoor's have improved to Rs. 720. Manekji Petit's have remained at and about Rs. 3,180. Morarji's are quiet at Rs. 2,825. Sholahpur's have advanced to Rs. 4,150. The rest are unchanged and quiet at previous quotations.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,387½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,495
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	Nil	17
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	230
Bank of India	100,000	100	80	5 pr. ct.	61
Indian Specie Bank	150,000	100	50	5 pr. ct.	57
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd	Rs. 680
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	.....	

PRESSES.				yearly.	
Akbar	400	1,250	1,250	125	1,750
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 50	600
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	300
Bombay Cotton Broals Cawnpore	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 5	130
Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 20	212
Broach City Press Co.' Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 25	195
Colaba	500	1,850	1,850	dvd Rs. 150	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100	850
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs. 40	40
Fort	150	5,000	1,150	dvd Rs. 40	1,025
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	525
Harvy, and Sabapathy	250	250	250	dvd Rs. 40	530
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs. 20	137
Khangaum	250	450	450	dvd Rs. 40	415
Merchantile	1,600	125	400	dvd Rs. 50	561
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs. 40	575
Minmar	1,000	250	100	dvd Rs. 32½	300
new Benar	1,250	500	500	dvd Rs. 40	480
New Indian	1,000	150	125	dvd Rs. 10	120
Prindoe of Wales	600	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	495
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	2,500
Sind		650	750	dvd Rs. 20	023
Surat City Press Co., Ld.		00	all	20	215
Volkart	450	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,030

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	11,700	100	30	dvd Rs. 14	320
All India United Insurance Co., Ld.	....	....	20	....	18
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	dvd Rs. 10	81
Badham Pile	500	100	100	12 pr. ct.	132
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,200	2,500	1,500	dvd Rs. 180	8,400
Do. New Issue	1,800	688	375	dvd Rs. 45	3,150
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr. ct.	34
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	910
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	Nil	135
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	13 pr. ct.	80
Indian Guarantee Surely Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18½
John Roberts and Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	190
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	200
Kurrachi Landing	....	100	100	....	....
Kurrachee flour mill	500	500	200	20	125
Marcks and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	130
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil	92
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	6-1-4 pr. ct.	148
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8½ pr. ct.	60
Po Chuning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	21	427½
Sunday and Co.	1,000	100	100		25
Treacher and Co.	2,000	1,000	500	35	610
Thacker and Co.	1,800	100	....	13 pr. ct.	285
Telephone Co.	13,500	25	25	14	40

MILL SHARES.					
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Dvd 12 1/2	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	400
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs. 125	800
Central India	7,500	500	500	dvd Rs. 75	1,800
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	30	305
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	500	dvd Rs. 30	1025
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100	740
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	000	dvd Rs. 60	1,280
David Mills	1,460	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	30	400
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,100
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	575
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	30	850
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	1,000	1,000	15	235
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 60	825
Indo-China Manfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	250	dvd Rs. 100	1,000
James Greaves	1,200	400	000	30	400
Jamshed Manfg. Co.	1,800	250	1,000	dvd 10	195
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	div Rs 43	400
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	842	1,000	1,000	on Rs. 50	425
Kamatee	750	1,000	108	dvd Rs. 50	730
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	715
Kolinoor Mills	2,800	500	300	25	720
Lyall	3,500	100	1,000	3	70
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 50	550
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	3,775
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 225	3,180
Morarjee Goonl	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 100	2,825
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	205
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	1,742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	900
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	920
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
Shalapore Mills	800	1,000	00	dvd Rs. 150	4,150
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250	10	170
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	15	170
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,170
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 80	1,455
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 87	575
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	2974
Western India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	535

RAILWAY COMPANIES					
Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	11,000	100	100	2	100
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	4,000	500	500	12-8-0	565
Tapti Valley and Co	,000	400	400	40	4374

MR. HENRY KEMBLE, a well-known actor has died at Jersey. He was born on June 1, 1848, and was a member of the famous family of Kembles, being the son of Capt. Henry James Kemble, grandson of Charles Kembel, and grand-nephew of Mrs. Siddons. Mr. Kemble, who died from internal complications after several weeks' illness, was conscious to the last and left telegrams to be sent to Lady Bancroft and Mrs. Leigh, saying, "All is over. God bless you."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BRATT—Nov. 14, at Ingatestone, Essex, the wife of E. H. Bratt of the Federated Malay States, of a daughter.
COKE—Nov. 14, at Clarendon, House, Newport, (Mon.), the wife of Capt E. S. D'Ewes Coke, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, of a daughter.
COOPER—Nov. 14, at Killenure Cast'e, Dundrum, Co. Tipperary, the wife of Major Austin S. Cooper, of a daughter.
HARE—Nov. 13, at 13 Embankment Gardens, Chelsea, the wife of Major S. W. Hare, King's Royal Rifles, of a son.
ISACKE—Nov. 12, at Hollymount, South Fernborough, the wife of Capt. R Isacke, West Yorkshire Regt, of a son.
JOHNSON—Nov. 11, at Fishers, Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of Capt. Ronald Mayson Johnson, Adjutant, Durham Royal Garrison Art, (Militia), of a daughter.
PREBLES—Nov. 18, at 2 Morpeth Terrace, S. W., the wife of Capt. A. S. Preebles, D. S. O., the Suffolk Regt, of a son.
SYNNOTT—At 5 Percy Gardens, Tynemouth, the wife of Capt. W. T. Synnott, R. A. of a son.
SEELY—Nov. 14, at 29 Chester Square, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Seely, D. S. O., M. P, of a daughter.
SYMONS—Nov. 14, at Officers' Quarters, Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, Millbank, S. W., the wife of Major F. A. Symons, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a daughter.
TUSON—Nov. 12, at Riverside Cottage, Chilworth, the wife of Major H. D. Tuson, Manchester Regt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ELKINGTON—BAKER—Nov. 14, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Capt. William Ernest Walter Elkington, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., son of the late Lieut.-Gen. J. F. Elkington, C. B., to Kathleen, daughter of the late Arthur H. Baker, J. P.
HANNYNGTON—LEWIS—Nov. 12, at St. Mark's Church, North Audley Street, Major John Arthur Hannyngton, Indian Army and King's African Rifles, son of the late John Child Hannyngton, Madras Civil Service, to Mary Gertrude, daughter of the late Surg.-Major T. R. Lewis, Army Medical Dept.
KELLOND-KNIGHT—TATAM—Nov. 14, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Harry A. Kelloud-Knight, Surgeon Royal Navy, of Stokeley House, S. Dev

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

EXTENSIVE HUNDI DEALINGS.

Alleged Forgeries.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon Mr. Justice Beaman was engaged in hearing an interesting suit in which there were complications regarding transactions of hundies for extensive amounts. The parties to the suit were the firm of Fatehchand Khubchand, carrying on business as Multani Shroffs, in Nagdevi Street, plaintiffs vs. Borah Alibhai Kadarbhai, dealer in gold and silver in Mumbadevi, whose present whereabouts were unknown, and Borah Abdulhusen Isaji, cloth merchant in the Mulji Jetha Market. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, with whom was Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia (holding Mr. P. J. Padshah's brief) instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs: the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate General with whom where associated Mr. J. D. Inverority, Mr. E. B. Raikes, and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas appeared for the second defendant.

This was a test case, in respect of two hundis for Rs. 1,200 each. The second defendant denied liability and collusion with the first defendant. He said that the signatures on the hundis, purporting to be his, were not his but were forgeries. He was absent from Bombay on a Haji or pilgrimage to Kerbella from 13th September to 9th December 1906. On hearing of the forgeries of his signature on several hundis, he caused advertisements to be published in the newspapers: the result of the publication was that demands on hundis, aggregating in value to Rs. 22,800 were made on him; his signatures on all of these were forged. He believed this suit had been file at the instigation of Dhanraj Ghamandas who, he believed, had acted with the first defendant. He (this defendant) never authorised anyone to pass any acknowledgments or receipts in respect of any of the hundis.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad opened the case in a lucid speech in the course of which he summarised the conflicting contentions of the parties in these extensive mercantile transactions, and also succinctly set forth several points relating to the drawing, endorsing, and discounting of hundis, or negotiable bills of the pro-note type, prevailing in the Money Market. The learned counsel said, that the only real question at issue under the proceedings was whether the endorsements of the second defendant on these notes were genuine. Plaintiffs were Multani Shroffs, whose principal business consisted in advancing moneys and discounting hundis. The Money-Market system prevailing in the Bombay Bazar in respect of these dealings was for Multani brokers to introduce merchants who wished to discount bills, to various Multani shroffs who, in turn, advanced the money. In this way, merchants had fixed brokers, to whom they usually went: the brokers took them to the shroff. The merchant who might be in want of money would go to his hundi broker who had hundi forms ready to hand, and who obtained on them the merchants' signature. Having done this the broker would go to the persons who was to endorse the hundi, and get his signature. Sometimes the merchant went direct to the endorser; some of the brokers kept a book in which there was the signature of the payee. In the name of the endorser, the shroff opened the accounts in his book. Often merchants signed hundi forms in blank: got them endorsed by friends, also in blank: the drawer of the hundis gave these blank forms to the broker. Stamp on the forms was a sufficient guarantee that they would not be filled in for too large an amount. Up to December 1906, both the defendants were doing business in Bombay. The first defendant's business was managed by his brother Musaji Kadarbhai, who signed for him, viz., for the first defendant Alibhai Musaji and the second defendant Abdul Husen Isaji were close friends: they used to accommodate each other to a very large extent in these hundi transaction exchanges, which began in the middle of 1905, and lasted till December 1906. Between these dates a large number of hundis signed by Alibhai, by the hand of Musaji, and endorsed by the second defendant, passed: the hundis thus drawn and discounted, amounted to several lakhs of rupees. Various Multani shroffs had discounted them; they would swear to the signature of the second defendant.

The two hundis in suit, continued Mr. Setalvad, bore the same date, 20th October 1906: one of them was payable after 61 days, another after 66. Stamp vendor's endorsement on one was 17th June; on the other 23rd June, the stamp having been issued to Mr. Dhanraj Ghamandas, who were a firm of hundi brokers. Plaintiffs discounted the hundis in the ordinary course: in the receipt book of the brokers' firm receipt was taken for the moneys paid. The signature of Chhotalal Ghambhirmal, the second defendant's man, was not denied: but the second defendant now said that Chhotalal was merely a menial servant of his, and had no authority to sign in his behalf. On 21st December plaintiffs' mehta went to the second defendant, presented the first hundi for payment, and intimated that the other would become due in a few days more. The second defendant denied the endorsement: he said he was away at Kerbella on Haj from 13th September to 9th December. But that signified nothing: plaintiffs would prove that he did sign a number of hundis, including the two in question, before leaving Bombay. Not only did he leave the hundis he had endorsed with Musaji, but when hundis were sent after him to Kerbella, or wherever he was at the time, he returned them endorsed. On his return to Bombay, he questioned Musaji upon the number of his endorsed hundis used by him: Musaji told him; but when he found that they aggregated to a large amount, he resolved to repudiate. Plaintiffs would prove that the second defendant took mortgage from Musaji and the first defendant, to cover these hundis, after his return to Bombay. These mortgages were taken in the name of his nominees: they also took possession of the books of the firm of the first defendant, and got Musaji to write them up to suit their case. They then spirited away Musaji, who, however, would tell his own tale in Court, as to how he was removed to Bandra, and from place to place, and kept practically in confinement.

Evidence was called by Mr. Setalvad.

SESSION JUDGE'S "IRREGULAR PROCEEDING"

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of an application made by Ishwargar Honsgar accused No. 1, Zaver Runchhod, No. 4, and Detar Kubhai, No. 5, applying for revision of an order passed in June last by Mr. S. Padamji, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, directing the lower Court to commit them for trial under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code. The fines paid by the accused for convictions under section 379 were ordered to be refunded. The Government Pleader Mr. M. B. Chaubal, appeared for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge in his finding stated that the appellants were convicted on a trial on the 18th March last by Mr. Dosabhai Dhanjibhai, First Class Magistrate, Kaira, of theft and were sentenced—No. 1 to pay a fine of Rs 400, or, in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment; and Nos. 4 and 5 to pay each a fine of Rs. 55, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. In this case, said the Sessions Judge, six persons took possession of property belonging to the complainant, in his very presence, and all the six were convicted, and three of them had appealed. The offence was not of theft, as laid down by the Magistrate, but dacoity under section 395 of the Penal Code. The whole of the proceedings were wrong; and the convictions, therefore, must be wrong also. Mr. Pudamji addressed the lower Court to commit the three accused for trial by a Sessions Court; for if it convicted the six, it must have been satisfied that there was a "prima facie" case, conviction being much stronger than a committal. Counsel for the accused had urged that they should be heard, and that after hearing them an order should be passed; but, said the Sessions Judge, when the convictions themselves were illegal, it was no use hearing counsel. It was true that section 423 laid down that committal should be ordered after hearing pleaders; but that naturally applied to cases where there might be any doubt. Here the facts were quite clear, namely (1) that the offence was of dacoity; (2) the magistrate had no jurisdiction for that offence, yet he convicted the six accused. Even if the Sessions Judge found that the evidence was not convincing, he should not be justified in acquitting the men without a regular trial with the aid of assessors.

Mr. Justice Chaudavarkar, giving their Lordships judgement, said that the Additional Sessions Judge appeared to have disposed of the appeal before him and passed the order for committal without hearing the appellant's pleader and counsel. That was a very irregular proceeding. The Additional Sessions Judge said it was not necessary to hear them, because when the convictions themselves were illegal, it was no use hearing a counsel, and then he went on to say "it is true section 423 lays down that committal should be ordered after hearing the pleaders, but that naturally applies to cases where there may be any doubt. Here the facts are quite clear." Their lordships did not know whence the Additions Sessions Judge had got his law that when the conviction in itself in a case was legal, an Appellate Court need not hear the convicted person or his pleader to find out whether the conviction was illegal. How can the Court say whether a conviction is in itself legal or not, without hearing the parties? It is an elementary principle of law that no man should be condemned unheard, and that no order should be passed to a man's prejudice, especially in a criminal proceeding without giving him a proper hearing. As the Additional Sessions Judge had disposed of the case without hearing the petitioners' pleader, their lordships quashed his order and directed him to hear the appeal according to law.

DIVINE SERVICE.

2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT, 8TH DEC. 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-45 a m—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—5., 316 and 313.
5-30 p m—Children's service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Preacher Revd H Foote
Canticles—Stanford in B flat.
Anthem—"Come Holy Ghost"—Attwood.
Hymns—46, and 269.
Collections for—Cathedral High School.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a.m—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—46, 311 and 217.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—35, 47 and 243.
5-3 p m—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—203, 313 and 54.

WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
5-30 p.m.— Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—47, 243, 242, 32 and 55.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-15 a m—Matins and Litany
8 a m—Holy Eucharist— horal—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe
6-30 p. m.—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Nicholson

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA
8 a.m. Holy Communion—Plain.
8 a.m.—Matins and Litany—Choral.
5-15 p m—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a m—Holy Communion
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p.m - Evening Prayer and Sermon
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH
Prince's Dock,
6-30 p m—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service,
6-30 p.m—Evening Service.
Psalm—84
Hymns—233, 219 and 294.
The special collection for the Scottish Orphanage is postponed to Sunday the 15th.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
(Waudby Road.)
8-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton
Hymns—109, 358, and 88.
Psalm—84.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith, B. A.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev C Ryder Smith, B.A.
5 p m—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. A J Bevnell.
6-30 p.m.—Pre-cher—Rev A J Bevnell.
5 p.m—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a m and 6-30 p m—Sunday Services—Preacher, Rev J O'Brien.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(Apollo Bunder.)
9 45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Preaching Services—Rev J C Fisher, and 6-30 p.m.—Rev A Wesley Nicll.
All seats free; all are welcome.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. AUSTRALIEN

The following passengers will proceed Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Co. steamer "Australien" today from P Dock shed "C" There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers in the shed at 9-45 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all the deck passengers must be present at the Disinfecting shed, Princes' Dock, at 8 a.m., with all their baggage:—

Colombo—Mr A de Maistre, Mr de La Serre, Mr R Hancock, Miss B Johnson, Mrs Keith, Mr and Mrs Lecomte, Mr Paul Aubry, Mr P des Netumieres, Mr Agud, Mrs Garrick, Mr Bruce, Mrs Dunn, Mr Vithoba Mr Kirpashunker nurse of Mrs Garrick' Sisters Pounneau, Moret Chaspend, Macasie, Gingai Mr and Mrs Gullahi, Miss Violet Stewart, Mr and Mrs C E Argus, Mr J P Bethamley, Mr J R Cullen, Mr and Mrs M F Bhickh.

Shanghai—Mr A R White.

Melbourne—Dr and Mrs Kennedy, Mr Scott, Mr G Althusen, Mr and Mrs H Seeley

Sydney—Mr R P Marios, Sisters Odilon and Helene, Mr Haaben' Mr and Mrs W Chingas, Lance—Sergt J Neville, Rev F E Stubbin, Mr T Best

Noumea—Mr and Mrs Desmazures, Mrs Coulombeld, Mrs Tillier Mr Combessoure, Mr and Mrs Bourdinat, Rev Pere Rouge, Mr and Mrs Vieux, Miss Vieux, Mr de Hunt, Mr and Mrs Bouteiller, Mrs Noulin, Mr and Mrs Tortel, Mr and Mrs Guilloste, Mr Dougnerisat, Mr Cesitre, Mr Conteval

Fremantle—Mr Mirza F A Deen

Adelaide—Mr Mahomed Shah.

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 7.

Before the Hon Mr Justice BEAMAN
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

691-05—Captain and V—Esmailli Oomerji and another vs Haji Miya Walad Balu Miya Pathan and another—Chitnis and Mpartheard

247-07—Thakurdas and Co, Fatechand Khoobchand the firm vs Alibai Kaderbhai and another Jamsetji R and D partheard

106-07—Daphtary F and D—Jascoopjee Saidarmul vs Kikabhai Premchand and others—Thakurdas and Co

138-07—Malvi H M and R Jivandas Dhunji vs Keshowji Herjee—Dikshit D and S

488-07—Tyabji D and Co—Tricumdas Cooverji vs Ranchordas Canji—Payne and Co

499-07—Payne and Co—Sonabai Dadabhoy and another vs Brochshaw Jamsetji Hashim—Pestonji R and E

511-07—Kanga and P—Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani vs Bai Rehimtbai widow and others—Payne and Co

57-04—Tyabji D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukra and others vs Chandrabhan Mohanlal and others—Payne and Co

196-07—Payne and Co—Velji Lalji vs Kessonji Ruttonsey and others—Jehangir G and B.

191-07—Khandesee L and M—Gunpatrao Morarji Zaoba vs Wamanrao Shamrao and others—Nanu H and Co.

378-13581-05—Matubhoy J and M—Sahabram Nehalchand vs Karendas Chhotmal and others—Payne and Co.

134-07—Malji and K—Shanker Dagroo vs Pestonji Cowasji Cantinwala and others—Raghavaya B and N.

769-06—Dinshaw and D—Lachmandas Mooltamal and another vs Ravatmal Tersachand and others—Daphtary F & D.

629-05—Thakurdas and Co, Damodardas Vandravandas vs Abdool Kader Noorbhai and others—Little and Co

804-06—Raghavaya B and N, Frederick Hanibal de Brito vs Karmally Meherally Fateli—Matubhoy J and M

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MACLEOD,
Contested Chamber matters.

References for hearing and final disposal.

4-07 to 5-07—6-07—7-07 E F Nicholson Re Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and Re Government and Darabji Jamsetji Tata and another—Ardesir H D and Co

20-06—E F Nicholson Re Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and Re Government and Bai Mamoobai—Ardesir H D and Co

MOTOR NOTES FROM MOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

THE OPENING OF OLYMPIA.

The Exhibition at Olympia was opened without any great formality by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who was accompanied by his son, Prince Arthur, and Major Murray, and attended by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, and Mr. E. Manville, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, with Captain Dundas Orr (South Staffordshire Regiment), and other gentlemen. A large crowd impatiently awaited admission, and from that day to this on which I write, it has been surging in and out of the huge building. Of the enormous public interest that is taken in motoring—and by vast numbers who do not own cars, and possibly have no such ambition—this is an indication in itself. The spectacular attraction of the Show, apart from such interest, is great.

EMBARRAS DE LA RICHESSE.

Entering the wide portals, one is presented at once with a bewildering array of stands, each endeavouring to outvie the others with its blaze of electric lights which are reflected from polished metal, varnish and glass. The best view is to be had from the gallery. The decorations and illuminations are on a scale exceeding in brilliance and extent anything displayed on former occasions. Such, also, is the case with the exhibits. And if the cars are numerous, the accessories are innumerable. Within the confines of my space I find that it will be impossible to even attempt an adequate description of all that greets the eye of the keen motorist—I noticed some of these organs rolling in fine frenzy as their owners sought to discriminate' twixt this and that, whilst seeking for the things to best suit their requirements. For my part, I resolved to go after those cars that seemed to embody useful points for the readers of these notes. With the high-priced cars, therefore, I have nothing to do now. Whoso fancies the £1,000 to £1,500 car, and is fortunate enough to be able to satisfy his fancy, will, no doubt, have made up his mind, and will choose for himself when the approach of next hot weather brings him Home.

SOME CHEAP AND USEFUL CARS.

There is, in this Show, a greater number of the more moderately priced cars, among which the average man gets lost in the endeavour to select one to his requirements—that is, unless he has a pretty good idea as to exactly what he is looking for. At prices ranging from £150 to £375 there is a variety of useful models. Taking these in order of price, the Rover Company, Ltd., show a 6 h.p., one cylinder, two-seated car with hood and screen at £150. This model will no doubt find fanciers among those who desire to replace the ubiquitous "buggy and rat" with the more up-to-date motor car. This is an excellent all-round car for such localities as possess fairly good roads, with not too difficult gradients. An 8 h.p. 2 seater at £210 by the same firm will suit those who require a slightly higher power. Straker and Squire, Ltd., present wonderful value in their "all-British" model, 4 cylinder, 2 seater, provided with hood, wind-screen and all accessories at £250. This is a very strongly built and powerful (12-14 h. p.) car, with magneto ignition and forced lubrication. The "Cadillac" is the one American car that has won popularity in England, and it deserves it. The makers, the Anglo-American Motor Car Company, have a one cylinder, 10 h. p. model at 220 guineas. This is a car of proved reliability so far as trials are concerned. Humbers' 10-12 h. p. "popular" model at £275, and their "Premier four-seater at £200 fitted with hood and screen, are both handy and useful vehicles which are deservedly gaining in popular favour. The Alldays 10 h. p., 2 cylinder, two-seater at 250 guineas, and their h. p. cylinder four-seater at 310 guineas, are improvements on the previous low-priced models of this firm. The palm, however, so far as all round recommendation goes, must be accorded to the 14-16 h. p. model shown by Argyll Motors, Ltd. This is fitted with head-lamps, hood and wind-screen at £375. Eastern motorists will have an opportunity of seeing this model, as Mr. W. T. Lord, a well-known racing motorist, is now touring the East, India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China and Japan, with two of them. It will pay to give a little more and get proportionately better value both as regards first cost and subsequent upkeep. Darracq and Company have a 14-16 h.p., 4 cyclinder double phaeton, fitted with Cape cart hood and glass screen, at £375 without extras, that comes a close second. The Riley Cycle Company's 9 h.p. 2 cylinder two-seater at £168 is a marvel of cheapness, but the same firm's 12-14 h.p. five-seater at £263 is worth its additional price. These are a few of the many useful models on view. Taking any two cars of the same class and price, of any two makes, and comparing them, there is really very little to choose save as regards body, design and various minor matters on which different motorists have differing tastes.

APPROACHING UNIFORMITY.

Car design is approaching to a general uniformity. The question of "live axle *versus* chain" has been practically settled by an almost unanimous adoption of the former; though, to be sure, the covered-in chains as fitted to Sunbeams and Albions are capable of wonderful performances. There are many detail improvements in cars and fittings, but few in car construction in general.

SOME ACCESSORIES.

Motor car tyres are all reduced in price. Dunlops, the Shrewsbury, the Challoner Tyre Co., and others exhibit the latest ideas in detachable rims. The tyre question is even more urgent in the tropics than in these higher latitudes. If rubber we must have—and there seems no chance of an alternative—then the rival claims of pneumatic over solid tyres must be considered; so far, the pneumatic holds the field, despite its porosity and liability to puncture. A solution is being sought in the middle way, so that we have Elastes, a new kind of filling in place of air, that gives a paradoxical kind of "solid-hollow" tyre. I do not know enough as yet of the merits or demerits of Elastes; but even if it prove satisfactory in Europe, it may not give equal results in the tropics, and yet it may. And again, is it the long sought solution of all our tyre-troubles? Elastes is certainly interesting, and I propose giving it some attention in the way of experiments on which I hope to report in a future letter. The Bleriot stand is one of the most interesting among the accessories in the gallery. They show a variety of lamps to suit all tastes and pockets. The Brooks automobile trunks are ingeniously arranged to fit almost any place about a car that can hold a trunk. Messrs. Brooks supply covers and wrappers for everything connected with motor-cars, also a selection of the well-known Brooks non-skid tyres. The special feature of the Burgess stand is the "anti-panne" patch. This is slipped under tyre cover when a burst takes place, thus preventing further damage to the new tube; its advantage is ease in manipulation, and neatness. The number of repairing and vulcanising devices is legion. G. Davenport and Co., Ltd., show a speed-indicator which is actuated in a novel manner off the wheel-nave. Some excellent mileage recorders, motor-watches, etc. are also shown. Messrs. Alfred Dunhill, Ltd., of Euston-rd. and Conduit-str. provide a great attraction for ladies in the shape of all the latest motor-modes. The motorist at Home on leave should make a point of visiting either of Messrs. Dunhill's two branches, where he—or she—will find everything necessary for comfort and adornment, in the way of hoods, hats, goggles, masks, leggings and the like. Interest centres round the new Dunlop detachable rim. A large chronograph is erected in the stand and the visitor's time the operator as he takes off and replaces a rim in about ten seconds. This rim is one of the features of the show, and is a fine example of Dunlop enterprise. A full range of the famous tyres is, of course, shown. A new material for non-skid treads is shown for the first time by Messrs. Grose Ltd., of Northampton. This substance is rubberised leather, and is said to be as durable as leather and quite waterproof. A selection of steel-studded covers provided with these treads is shown. These should be very well adapted for tropical use.

THE FINAL SHOW.

Such are a few of the noteworthy things to be seen at the Show. It is quite hopeless to attempt anything like a full and adequate review of the whole. The voluminous notes taken in the interest of my readers in the Orient must therefore remain to be dealt with as occasion calls for them. The Show closes to-morrow (Saturday,) and the current news of the motor-world will resume its wonted channels. With the closing of the Show comes the question: Will the Olympia Motor Exhibition be discontinued for the future? The fact is, it does not pay. Designed as a big advertisement, firms do not find that they get value for their money in the shape of increased business. Each firm has a permanent "stand" in its own premises, where prospective purchasers may view the various models. "The newspapers", said one manager to me, "are much more useful to us than all this." Nevertheless, this Show, if it be the last, will remain a gorgeous memory with all those who have visited it.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SIMLA, DECEMBER 6.

The Cyclonic storm in the south of the Bay appears decreasing in intensity and has only given a few falls of rain in the south of Burma in addition to light rain in the Andaman Islands.

The disturbance in Kashmir which had given light precipitation is disappearing.

In Burma, Toungoo and Diamond Island report light falls of rain. The skies are lightly to moderately clouded, Humidity is nearly normal and temperature has risen but is still lower than usual.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, the skies are free from cloud, the air contains the average amount of moisture and the temperature is normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are clear, humidity has again increased but is still slightly below normal and the temperature is approximately normal.

In the north-west of India, Minimarg had a light fall of snow. The skies have partially cleared in Kashmir and the skies are free from cloud elsewhere except in Lower Sind where humidity is normal or in defect and the temperature normal.

In the Peninsula, the skies are clear or only lightly clouded, the air drier than usual at most stations while the temperature has risen and is nearly normal.

Forecast—A few falls of rain are probable in Burma.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 6th December was 30·007. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide-gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 6th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is lamper than usual at Lahore, Ambala and Delhi and more or less dry in other places. Wind direction was calm throughout the district. Weather during the day time was hotter than usual and the night temperature was about normal or 1° hotter at Lahore and Rawalpindi and 2° to 4° cooler in other places.

United Provinces.—Skies remain clear and the air contains nearly the usual amount of moisture at Allahabad and Mainpuri and less than it at Agra and Jhansi. Maximum temperature was 3° hotter than usual at Jhansi and Minimum temperature 5° cooler at Cawnpore and Allahabad. Wind velocity was slight throughout the district.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Sind but they are clear in Rajputana. Calms and north-easterly winds prevail generally. Day temperature was about normal at Karachi and 3° to 6° warmer in Rajputana and at Jacobabad. Night temperature was 1° higher than usual at Ajmer and 1° to 3° cooler in Sind and at Jaipur. The air is damper than usual at Karachi and more or less dry in other places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has appeared at Bhuj and Dwarka but skies remain clear elsewhere. Wind direction was calm at Indore and Veraval but it was northerly or north-westerly at Neemuch, Ahmedabad, Surat and Bhavnagar Para and north-easterly at Deesa, Rajkot, Dwarka and Bhuj. Yesterday's maximum was 4° cooler at Veraval and 2° to 5° hotter elsewhere. Night temperature was cooler than usual throughout the district. Humidity was in large excess of normal at Bhuj, in moderate defect at Neemuch, Deesa and Surat and about normal in other places.

Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is normal at Raipur and less than usual in other places. Winds are northerly at Nagpur while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Maximum temperature was about normal at Raipur, 2° cooler at Chanda and 2° to 6° warmer elsewhere. Minimum temperature was about normal at Amraoti and 1° to 7° cooler at all the remaining stations.

Konkan.—Skies are clear and the air contains the usual quantity of moisture at Mormugoa and less than it at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Karwar. The direction of air movement is easterly at Bombay, Mormugoa and Karwar and south-easterly at Ratnagiri. Temperture during the day time was nearly equal to average or 1° warmer at Ratnagiri and Bombay and 2° to 3° cooler at Marmugao and Karwar. During night it was 3° to 5° cooler at Marmugao, Karwar and Bombay.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies remain clear and the air is considerably drier than usual throughout the district. Calms have been recorded at all the recording stations except at Bijapur and Ahmednagar where north-easterly and north-westerly winds are blowing. Yesterday's maximum was 3° cooler at Ahmednagar and 2° to 3° hotter elsewhere. Last night's minimum was 2° to 10° below normal throughout the district.

General Remarks.—Cold weather conditions obtain over nearly the whole country.

J. N. PARKER,
Meteorologist, Bombay

HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer, "Marmora," Captain Weston, will sell to-day for Marseilles and London, with the English mail of the 7th December, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Ahmed, Mr S Noor
Andrew, Mr
Allan, Mr
Annesley, Mr F C
Babington Mr S
Ballantyne, Mr J G
Bateson, Mrs
Bateson, Miss
Bidwell, Mr and Mrs J H
Bowbey, Mr and Mrs and infant
Boakes, Miss A F
Brown, Col R C
Buckland, Mr F M
Baxter, Mr A W
Bentley, Mr and Mrs A F
Beatie, Mrs
Birnie, Mr
Bergins, Mr A W
Bradley, Mr and Mrs
Carnegy, Capt G P O
Castle, Mrs C
Cooke, Dr and Mrs Hamilton
Corbett, Miss
Cubitt, Major W M
Crawford, Mr F L
Chinn, Mr W W
Davies, Miss E E
Dennys, Col and Mrs A H
Dimsdale, Mrs and child
Dimsdale, Mr J H
Dobbie, Mr W
De Vasconcellos, Dr Augusto
Dacob, Major Mrs A
Eales, Mr W G
Evante, Mr N
Farler, Miss K
Fitzgerald, Mrs F G
Fracis, Mr P J
Firman, Miss
Firman, Mr W
Fleming, Captain A M
Genner, Mr E E
Gordon, Revd and Hon'ble
Gordon, Hon'ble Mrs
Gershon, Mr E
Goring, Miss Mary
Hall, Mr
Hamilton, Miss
Hamilton, Mrs
Hawkes, Mrs H
Herics, Major G de
Howe, Mr and Mrs D P
Hooper, Mr G S
Hobbs, Mr E
Harris, Miss
Home, Mrs Inft
Ireland, Mr S
Joslen, Major
Johnson, Mr R C
Keble, Mrs and inft
Kreg, Mr and Mrs A M
Kirk, Mrs D
Kempton, Mr M
Kemble, Capt
Lanin, Mr A A
Lichtenstein, Mr
Liedhold, Mr E
MacCarter, Lt-Col F F
Marks, Miss E A B
Mason, Miss L
McIntosh, Rev R M
Montgomery, Col R A E
Moore, Miss H.
Mortensen, Mr C
Manwaring, Rev Mrs
Maruton, Mr F E
Nevell, Miss
Nicolies, Baron
Pringle, Mr W
Potter, Mr J
Posnett, Miss
Rattigan, Mrs
Ross, Mr H de L
Ridgway, Capt D G
Rosenthal, Mr
Richardson, Mr R
Read, Miss
Ramjee, Mr B C
Sanderson, Mr P W D
Simpson, Mr J A
Southey, Col and Mrs
Steele, Mr W R
Stewart, Mrs C Wilson
Symmons, Major A
Sharpe, Mr S H
Soutar, Mr W
Stewart, Mr
Thorpe, Mrs and Miss
Tozer, Mr H S
Turing, Mr W
Vandellur, Mr B
Valentine, Dr
Walker, Mr and Mrs Lamond
Ward, Miss
Wheeler, Mr D A
Westmacott, Mr T H
Williams, M H

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
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The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.
A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.
NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1907.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

To the white man's burdens inseparable from residence beneath tropical skies has recently been added a fresh and exasperating toll of the road in the form of enhanced passage rates for sea-voyages; an exaction which is the more bitterly resented because it is imposed by our own countrymen whose homogeneity, however, is not permitted to deflect them from the pursuit of commercial profits at the cost of their fellow-exiles. Under the circumstances it is permissible for those who are principally affected by the new tyranny to examine the lines of communication with the West, both existing and projected, with a view to ascertaining if there are any avenues of escape from it, in addition to the one adumbrated by the anti-extortion league which has assumed the form of a cheaper fleet of steamers, provided Anglo-Indian eloquence and promises can accomplish this much-desired evolution. A few years ago it appeared as if our friends the Germans in their energetic exploitation of the Sultan's Asiatic Dominions would accelerate the junction between East and West by the railway which was to debouch on the littoral of the Persian Gulf. But owing to political and financial vicissitudes the "All-German" artery has not advanced beyond the first section of its long journey to the classic shores which have recently been assigned to our sphere of influence under that elusive Convention, the Anglo-Russian Agreement. With only one hundred and twenty-five miles completed out of a total projected length of some twelve hundred, it is clear that the German scheme is unlikely to afford any relief from the burdens of travel for some years to come, and it is necessary to scan other horizons for the amelioration desired by the exiles whom the fates and their own inclinations have placed East of Suez. Unless recent cablegrams from Europe, supplemented by discussions in the Press, are altogether illusory, it is not improbable that our new confederates, the Russians, may aid in the alleviation of our troubles if the Amir of Afghanistan can be hypnotised by our politicals into a withdrawal of his embargo upon the invasion of his dominions by that pioneer of modern civilisation, the railway. As at present advised, the Afghans regard such Western abominations as railways and telegraphs as special inventions of the evil one, and their extension across the border would be translated as a veiled pretext for the annexation of the unlovely country to which they are so passionately attached. The Amir after his recent Indian experiences is probably obsessed by no such absurd suspicions, but the conversion of the self-opinionated fanatics who acknowledge his rule to an appreciation of Western ideals is a slow process, requiring infinite caution, and so far Habibullah has not considered it advisable to make any attempts at amending current Afghan thought upon these matters.

For the last half century or so there have been periodical endeavours to interest English and Anglo-Indian circles in projects for the establishment of overland communication with the East. A dozen schemes have been discussed, weighed and dropped owing to physical, financial or political obstacles intervening to prevent their realisation. In the seventies two or three British Companies were actually formed for the exploitation of Asia Minor with railways, and some progress was made with their construction. It was during this era that the Euphrates Valley line came to be regarded as a feasible project, and a considerable amount of interesting literature accumulated around it. But it never advanced beyond the preliminary stage until the Germans, having acquired a preponderating interest in the existing lines in Asiatic Turkey, gave it concrete expression by announcing their decision to connect the Persian Gulf with Berlin. Meanwhile the Russian systems have advanced to the North-West Afghan frontier at two points, Kushk and Taun Sang, and a third compact is contemplated by an extension from Samarkand to Termez on the Amir's northern boundary. On our side of the border the railway has been pushed on to New Chaman which is sixty-five miles from Kandahar, and material has been accumulated for its eventual extension to that city of mournful memories which, but for the liberal policy of scuttle in the early eighties would have remained in our possession.

The distance from New Chaman to Herat and onwards to the Russian terminus at Kushk is five hundred miles, and if this could be bridged over, Bombay would be brought within eight or nine days of London, a prospect which is worth consideration from various standpoints. It would mean cheaper and more expeditious transit to the West and would free us from the monopoly interested in the maintenance of high sea-passage rates, while politically it would be an excellent corollary to the Anglo-Russian Convention which is to allay the opposition of a hostile Muscovite advance towards India. The latter is evidently the aspect in which our new confederates regard the project, as with commendable diligence they commenced to advocate it before the ink of the Agreement was dry, and last week it was announced that a party of Russian engineers was about to undertake the survey of the line. The latter would, perhaps, be supererogatory as our friends already possess a complete sheme of railways for the Amir's territories framed a few years ago, and which may be inspected at the St. Petersburg Foreign Office. Moreover an intrusion of this description would be a distinct breach of the new understanding, to which it must be remembered His Majesty of Kabul has not yet given his adhesion, and he would most certainly protest against the desecration of his country by Russian theodolites and measuring chains. The project which is now being revivified by St. Petersburg influences has been frequently discussed by our own railway and frontier experts, and the prevailing opinion is that it will fructify at some period of our history, although it is doubtful if that will happen with the celerity expected by Russian publicists and politicians. Its eventual realisation depends upon the attitude of the autocrat who presides over the destinies of the buffer State, and at present we possess no indications of the trend of the policy in regard to the peaceful penetration of his kingdom for the evolution of an overland route to Europe, although it may be shrewdly surmised that he is not particularly anxious to accelerate the unveiling of his Asiatic Switzerland. The old Amir, Abdur Rahman, to whose political and administrative sagacity Sir Mortimer Durand has been recently testifying in London, recognised that the day must arrive when the jealous seclusion of Afghanistan would cease to be tolerated by his two powerful neighbours, but he desired to postpone it as long as possible. Hence, in his remarkable testamentary injunctions to his heirs and successors he has made it a fundamental condition that such contrivances as railways, telegraphs and cognate manifestations of the inevitable advance, must not be permitted until the civilisation and consolidation of the Afghan people are sufficiently developed to prevent these innovations from sapping their independence. Abdur Rahman's stipulations are evincing no signs of rapid fruition, and as the present ruler has given solemn pledges to his subjects concerning his adhesion to the paternal admonitions, it is improbable that he will risk a collision with the fanaticism which still does duty for public opinion at Kabul. For whatever doubts may exist regarding Habibullah's personal inclinations about railways there are none concerning the attitude of his turbulent subjects towards them, and until the situation in this respect undergoes some modification our friends the Russians will have to postpone the realisation of their ambition to link their railways to ours, and we shall remain within a measurable distance of the overland route which Afghan conservatism will not permit us to obtain.

VILLAGE MUNSIFS AND THEIR WORK. An interesting account is published of the working of village Munsifs in the United Provinces. The system of village courts was first introduced in Madras in 1816, and in Bombay by the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act of 1879. In the two Provinces the courts were differently received, they being more popular in Madras. Based on a report of the working in the two Provinces an Act for their introduction in the United Provinces was passed in 1892 based chiefly on the revised Madras Act of 1889 but modified to meet local conditions. The actual beginning of the experiment in the United Provinces was in 1895 and the returns show that the first results were anything but encouraging. Only four districts were decided upon at the commencement. In the Bijnor District, nine village munsifs were appointed, but one resigned soon after his appointment, and four others did no work. In Meerut eight village munsifs were appointed, but one had to be removed shortly afterwards for misconduct. In Shahjahanpur, 46 village munsifs were appointed, but two sent no returns, and in Muzaffarnagar 126 village munsifs were appointed, out of whom 39 were illiterate, seventeen sent no returns, one lost his registers and records by a robbery in his house, and five, to whom the returns were sent back for correction, did not think it fit to re-submit them again. The same difficulty was felt next year also, and in 1897, the Government reduced the number of circles in the Muzaffarnagar District from 126 to 48, and in 1898 the Collector of Shahjahanpur dismissed twelve of the village munsifs, some for misconduct and others on the expiry of their term, the number of circles in that district being reduced subsequently from 46 to 28. In 1895, the first year of the experiment, the institution of suits amounted to 9,027 for 189 village courts, or an average of 47 suits per court, but from the very next year the institutions commenced to decrease in the District of Bijnor, Shahjahanpur and Muzaffarnagar till, in 1899, the institutions fell to 2,713 suits for 91 village courts, or an average of 30 suits per court. In spite of these apparently discouraging figures, the Government decided to extend the experiment, and between the years 1900 and 1906, 392 more village courts were established in twelve other districts, raising the total number of village courts to 483 with an institution at the end of the last year of 16,010 suits, or an average of 33 suits per court.

Altogether the munsifs do not seem to have been very carefully chosen. Almost all the officials concerned had cause to complain of the conduct of their court business and on one occasion the District Judge of Mainpuri recorded his opinion that the village courts instead of reducing, increased litigation, that the village munsifs had not the qualifications necessary to inspire confidence in the public, and that only those disputes went to the village courts, which would otherwise have been amicably settled either by the parties themselves or through the intervention of a respectable proprietor or headman of the village. Some improvement was seen in the work of the munsifs last year but it is still far from good and the work done is exceedingly petty; in fact out of the 16,010 suits dealt with the number of cases contested was only 1,231 or 7 per cent. or not even three suits per court and the number of cases in which execution was applied for was also small and strangely disproportionate. Mr. Evans who made the special report for the United Provinces Government frankly owns that the work of the courts is petty and deals almost wholly with cases which would never be taken to the regular courts. In the Provinces in question in the report, the figures for the regular courts for twelve years lead to this conclusion, and that the regular courts are not relieved, for in 1894 before the village courts were established the number of suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value stood at 7,139 and those not exceeding Rs. 50 at 38,269 while last year they stood at 6,518 and 42,624 respectively. There does not seem much doubt that the United Provinces have found the experiment unsuccessful and must look to complete remodelling if the courts are to be helpful. Local conditions have not received sufficient consideration and the right men have not been secured in the majority of cases. This latter is regrettable and is the first matter to which attention should be paid if the courts are not to fall into permanent disrepute among the villagers. It is suggested that a constitution should be given the courts which might approximate as far as possible the village "panchayet" and that they should be given the work now done by the latter in an unconstitutional and less effective and systematic manner. Also it is suggested that in order to distinguish the village munsifs from the stipendiary staff, it might also be desirable to make some change in the nomenclature of the latter, and the stipendiary staff might henceforth be designated in the Civil Lists and returns as District Munsifs, as in Madras, or as Assistant Subordinate Judges or as Subordinate Judges of the Second Class, as in Bombay.

THE POET-KING. There need be no alarm at the illness of the King of Sweden and the proclamation of a Regency under the Crown Prince. The present is only the fourth occasion on which the Crown Prince has been appointed Regent owing to the illness of his august father. King Oscar seems possessed of a remarkable tenacity of life, for he generally gets well again, although he will enter his eightieth year in a few weeks. He has had a long innings of thirty-five years, and but for the fact that in his old age he has seen Norway break from his rule, and set up a dynasty of her own, he has had a very meritorious reign, and one of peace. A man of literary tastes, he is known as the Poet-King, and some of his verse is said to be full of rythmic sweetness and genius.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "China," from Japan, left Penang for Bombay on the 5th instant.

THE Anchor Line s.s. "Olympia," homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 15th instant.

CHHOTALAL Naginchand Zaveri Company's partner, Keshrichand Rupchand's wife, Bai Tejkore, died at Surat on the 5th instant sixteen days after confinement. She was 34 years of age.

H. E. Sir GEORGE CLARE has kindly consented to preside and Lady Clarke to distribute the prizes at the annual meeting of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage at Mahim on Saturday next, December 14.

THE marriage arranged between Mr. T. W. Temple, Punjab Police, and Helena Grace, daughter of the late Colonel F. G. S. Curtis, C. M. G., 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, retired list, will take place at Amritsar on 12th December.

OUR correspondent from Lahore informs us that Shaikh Mohammad Iqbal, M. A., who lately received the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Cambridge, University has been appointed Officiating Professor of Arabic in the London University in place of Mr. Arnold.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the mail steamer "Arabia" were:—Mr. A. G. Hooper, M.P., Brig.-General Dawkins, Lady Lethbridge, Lady Louise Loder, Marquis de la Baume, Comte E. le Casteja, Comte L. de Gramont, Comte J. de Panjio and the Rev. Archdeacon of Lucknow.

His many friends in Bombay will learn with pleasure that Mr. Arthur Crawford, late of the Civil Service, and for some years Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, is expected to arrive here by the P. and O. steamer "Oceana" on the 3rd January. He comes with the approval of the Secretary of State for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures.

LADY BRAMPTON, the widow of the late Lord Brampton, died on Sunday night, Nov. 17, in London, after eight days' illness. It is only six weeks since her husband, the famous judge (Sir Henry Hawkins) died. She was his second wife, and was married to him in 1887. On his death she became the residuary legatee of his estate, valued at over 141,000l. Lady Brampton was the daughter of Mr. H. F. Reynolds, of Hulme, Lancashire, and was a Roman Catholic.

A CORRESPONDENT from Guledgudd reports a unique case of Ganja cultivation on a small scale and illicit trade in opium for which a most disproportionate punishment has been accorded:—Bhownagree the Excise Inspector of Bijapur with Sub-Inspector Kotwal arrested one Manglia Hanamappa for cultivating eleven Ganja plants and importing 123 tolas of ganja from Native territory to the village of Kotenhali in the Badami taluka. The Magistrate of Badami sentenced the accused to a month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 60.

THE death occurred suddenly, near Sherborne, on Monday, Nov. 11, of Capt. Edward Nassau Molesworth Kindersley, formerly of the 19th Regt. of Foot, and nephew of the late Sir Richardson Kindersley, Vice-Chancellor. Capt. Kindersley, who was in his seventy-second year, was walking home from the meet of the Blackmore Vale hounds at Milborne Port Station, when he fell down and died immediately from heart failure. Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, Capt. Kindersley proceeded direct from the University to the Army, and was at once ordered out to the Crimea. He went through the siege of Sebastopol, and afterwards went with his regiment to India. He retired in 1870, after fifteen years' service, with the rank of Captain.

MR. BERNARD KILKEARY, who was a survivor of the wreck of the "Birkenhead," died on Tuesday night, Nov. 19, at Dungannon at the age of eighty. He was born at Parsonstown in 1827, and joined the British Army at an early age. He began his military career in the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), the old 73rd Foot and it was while proceeding with drafts to South Africa to the Kaffir war in 1852 that Mr. Kilkeary went on board the troopship "Birkenhead." These drafts, amounting to about 500 men embarked at Queenstown, and Mr. Kilkeary, or Sergeant Kilkeary as he was then, was appointed sergeant-major for the voyage by Col. Seaton, 74th Highlanders, who commanded the drafts.

COL. EDWARD H. PASKE, Bengal Staff Corps, died at Parkstone, Dorset, on Oct. 28, aged seventy-eight. He received his commission as a cadet of infantry in the East India Company's service 1846, and in 1851 he passed the interpreter's examination. In 1854 he was appointed an assistant commissioner in the Punjab. During the Mutiny he was summoned by Lord Lawrence, then Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, to officiate as his secretary during the absence of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Richard Temple, and on being relieved he received the written thanks of Lord Lawrence. For his services while in charge of the Kangra district during a cholera epidemic he received the special thanks of the Punjab Government and of the military authorities. His health obliged him to retire in 1877, but he continued to take a keen interest in Indian affairs.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

MR. HALDANE'S SCHEME.

The Victor of Plassey.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

The duties of an Archdeacon we know consist in the performance of "archidiaconal functions." The duties of a Deputy Lieutenant are, in these days, of an even more shadowy character than those of the ecclesiastic referred to, but the distinction is one that is much sought after, especially by country gentlemen, not only on account of the social status it is supposed to confer but because of the gorgeous scarlet uniform which holders of the position are entitled to wear. I suppose that Mr. Haldane knows what he is about, but I confess that I was one of those who were astonished when the War Secretary announced that in future a commission as Deputy Lieutenant will only be made to persons who possess qualifications of having either held a commission in one of His Majesty's forces for not less than ten years, or of having rendered eminent services in connexion with an association formed in his own county under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907. Sir Robert Edgcumbe, I see, thinks it would have been better to let the existing system stand but dividing the Deputy Lieutenants into two classes, Civil and Military, as in the Order of the Bath. To a Civilian, as Sir Robert frankly admits, the chief advantage of being a Deputy Lieutenant is the war paint, and, as he pertinently observes, an extra uniform is no use to a military man; indeed I should say it is a nuisance unless he happens to have more money than he knows what to do with. "What he wants is a star or badge to display on his uniform, so the military division of the Deputy Lieutenants should have been given a star or badge." Another point occurs to me. Obviously this new rule is intended as an incentive to a certain class of members of County Councils to help to make the Territorial Army a success; but what about the other classes who sit in our County Councils? You cannot make the village grocer or the labour representative a Deputy Lieutenant, and if you could, he would not accept the position partly because he could not afford to buy the uniform and partly because as a rule he is not usually destitute of commonsense. However, the thing has been done and we must wait to see how the new system works. Certainly Mr. Haldane is justified in saying as he did at the annual dinner of the City of London Volunteers on Monday that the county organisation which he has called into existence, or rather which he has utilised, is now a great deal more popular than it was some months ago. On the same occasion he dilated on the fighting material that is to be found in these isles, peace loving as are its inhabitants. He recalled a saying of his great predecessor, Mr. Cardwell—the best abused man of his time—that foreigners make a big mistake when they sneer at us as a "nation of shopkeepers," meaning not as is generally a nation of traders but a people who think more of their pockets than of anything else. "Scratch the surface," said Mr. Cardwell, "and you will find the most fighting race on God's earth." During the darkest days of the South African War Mr. Haldane had, he tells us, reason to know that there was one thing which made foreign politicians marvel and that was that the worse things seemed, the more quietly resolute this nation became. That is true but it was not only the nation that exhibited this quality. The same thing was observable all over the Empire and not least in India.

NAVAL FACTIONS!

Mr. Linley Sambourne in this week's *Punch* hits off the general feeling with regard to the much talked-off incident in which Lord Charles Beresford and Sir Percy Scott figured. These two represented as small boys are in collision outside Mrs. Britannia's house and in view of the Kaiser as he is taking an air. The portly dame takes one of the youngsters by the arm and says "Now then Charles, my boy, if you must box Percy's ears you might wait till my visitor's gone." The cartoon is happily headed "A Signal Indiscretion," and I hope that the rebuke will not to be thrown away on the two Admirals or upon others who need it. The regrettable occurrence combined with Sir John Fisher's almost defiant speech at the Guildhall a fortnight ago has stirred up the respective partisans of the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty and the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet. It may be and probably is merely a coincidence that Lord Charles Beresford has just been given an opportunity of making a speech *urbi et orbi*, but this is a wicked world and there are those who insinuate that the "function" at the Salters' Hall was doubtless arranged as a counterblast to the deliverance at the civic banquet! But if this is uncharitable and unveracious the other side are not unsparing in their condemnation of Sir John Fisher and all his works. For instance, that well known expert on military matters Mr. Spenser Wilkinson writes:—"During the past eighteen months, however, while my own observation of matters which are within the public knowledge has convinced me that the management of the Navy is in dangerous hands, a large number of private communications has convinced me that my own impression just stated is that held by the greater part of the officers of the Navy, especially by those whose experience, attainments and character mark them out for the respect of their brother officers. . . . The frame of mind which at present pervades the Navy can only be described as despair. The Board of Admiralty is dominated by one man whose strength —*consensus omnium*—consists in his determination to have his own way and to crush out of the Navy those who disagree with him or will not be his tools, and whose weakness—*consensus omnium*—is that his subject is not war." Mr. Wilkinson joins the Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Frederick Richards and Mr. Carlyon Bellairs, M. P., in demanding a public inquiry; indeed he asserts this to be the only hope of the Navy. Let us hope it is not so bad as that. The "Spectator" however is impenitent and doubts whether the spectacle of Sir John Fisher protesting too much has quelled as much criticism as it has excited. In a general way there is a good deal to be said for the anonymity of the English Press, but in these naval controversies I should like to see the articles of the critics bearing the signatures of the writers. I shrewdly suspect that if this could be done we should have our eyes opened. I need not particularise beyond observing that the number of expert writers on naval subjects is small—very small—that the same hand may be inditing the articles in half a dozen different journals, and that all contributors to the Press on naval matters are equally reliable. The safe thing in regard to naval criticism as well as some other criticism is to take what one reads when the writer is unknown (and sometimes when he is), *cum grano salis*." Lord Charles Beresford's speech at the dinner in honour of his being received as a Salter—it would savour of disrespect to describe him in this connection as an old salt—was very interesting and at any rate to the unsophisticated reader not unduly polemical. But as an old House of Commons man Lord Charles cannot resist the temptation to play to the gallery and we can imagine with what delight a transpontine audience would have listened to his praise of the men on the lower deck. They may not have been born gentlemen but they have, he said, all the qualifications and characteristics which make gentlemen; they are loyal to each other, they have fine sentiments, they are loyal to duty and discipline and do their level best under any circumstances be they irksome or otherwise. We are to have a rival to the Navy League which has encountered so much opposition owing to the refusal of its executive committee to criticise the present policy of the Admiralty. The new organisation is to be called the Imperial Maritime League, and Mr. Wyatt seems to be leading the seceders. The other evening Mr. Wyatt declared at a public meeting that Sir John Fisher has introduced into the Navy a system of favouritism, espionage and "secret Press communication," which are making for the demoralisation of the British Fleets.

GERMANY'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

The naval estimates of the German Government providing for a remarkable increase of expenditure on new vessels have not escaped attention here at any rate by that section of the Press, the largest and most important section which did not think it necessary to participate in the visit which a number of self-appointed though well-meaning journalists made to Berlin a few months ago. It is not for us to dictate to Germany what she shall spend upon her Navy; but we have a right to consider how far it may be necessary for this country to meet the new situation involved in the ambitious naval programme now announced by our commercial rivals across the North Sea; but it is generally felt that this consideration should be deferred until the Kaiser has ceased to be a sojourner in our midst. Still, all who are not carried away by gush or whose judgment has not been influenced by Imperial tactfulness and condescension—we are all more or less susceptible to flattery—will be thankful to the *Times* for what it said a few days a. o. "It is perhaps well," says the leading journal, "that we should be reminded once more at this moment by the German Navy Estimates, as we were a short time ago by the attitude of the German delegates on all maritime questions at the Hague Conference, that Germany is not disposed to allow her policy to be affected or deflected by any considerations of sentiment. According to the present rate of construction the tonnage of the German fleet will be more than doubled in eight years, and include, if the estimate of Colonel Gadke is correct, 13 battleships of the largest type (19,000 tons and over), ten battleships of 13,200 tons, ten of 11,000 tons, and four of 10,000 tons, to say nothing of the cruisers—five of at least 18,000 tons, one of 15,000 tons, two 11,500 tons, one of 10,500 tons and five of 9,000 and 8,500 tons. Yet the extreme advocates of naval expansion in the Fatherland are not satisfied, journals like the "Hamburger Nachrichten" and the "Rhenisch-Westfälische Zeitung" advising the Kaiser's Government to ask for all the nation is willing to grant and pointing out what an exceedingly favourable moment this is for "getting on level terms with the British Navy."

CONSERVATIVE WORKING MEN AS M. P.S.

Lord Milner who at first was inclined to stand aloof from party politics is now eager on the fray and gradually qualifying himself for the ministerial post that evidently will be his when the Unionists return to power. At a Conservative Meeting at Rugby a few days ago he asked why we should not have Unionist Labour members of Parliament as well as Radical members. The point must have occurred to many people and it will be curious to see whether Lord Milner's suggestion materialises. A generation ago it was the fashion to speak of the Conservative working man as a *rara avis* and as a traitor to his class. What is however still a *rara avis* is a Conservative working man who is prominent as a leader of his class. There may be a Conservative John Burns or a Unionist Keir-Hardie, but if he exists it is unknown to me, and it is a rather curious fact that although many working class constituences especially in the North of England have for years returned Conservatives they have never put forward a man of their own class. It may be a question of pounds, shillings and pence and it would of course never do for the Carlton Club to "keep" a Unionist Labour member, but what the Liberal and Labour working men do in the way of financing their Parliamentary representative surely the working men can do. By the way I have never heard an explanation of the fact, if it be a fact as I am assured it is, that when a Conservative working man for some reason or other is dissatisfied with his party he votes with the Socialists. I am told that this is particularly the case in Lancashire.

THE LATE NAWAB MOHSIN-UL-MULK.

I suppose it was due to the foggy weather that only about a score of persons of whom nearly half were Europeans attended the meeting held at Coxton Hall, Westminister, on Wednesday afternoon in memory of the late Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, formerly of Hyderabad and late the valuable Secretary of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. Mr. Syed Amir Ali, formerly Judge of the Bengal High Court, presided and the resolution expressing the regret of the meeting at the loss suffered by the Mahomedans of India by the death of the Nawab and offering condolences to his family as well as to the Aligarh College was moved by Mr. Syed Hosain Bilgrami and seconded by Mr. M. B. Tyabji, C. S. Brief speeches were also made by the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces (Sir James La Touche) and Mr. Theodore Morison.

BOMBAY IN GEORGIAN DAYS.

"Bombay in the Days of George IV," by Dr. F. D. Drewett, appears in the publisher's announcements issued this week. It will be remembered that Mountstuart Elphinstone was Governor of the Western Presidency when George IV ascended the throne and that he remained in Bombay seven years after that event. Elphinstone was succeeded by another of the Company's great administrators, Sir John Malcolm, who retired within six months of the death of the daring and debonnaire sovereign.

ALL SAINTS, MAZAGON.

Fete Champetre.

The annual sale of work of All Saints, Mazagon, was held in the grounds of the Cama Hospital (by the kind permission of Dr. Benson), last evening and will be continued this afternoon at 4 o'clock. A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended and the deserving institution was well patronized. A tent was erected to the north of the Hospital buildings, where the dainty stalls for children's garments, fancy articles of all sorts, suitable for Christmas presents, art needle work, lamp shades, &c. &c., brought a brisk sale. The articles were so prettily displayed and artistically arranged that even the most reluctant visitors were induced to buy something. Small tables were laid out in the open air, where tea was served to ladies and gentlemen, and for the latter a bar was provided with cigars and cigarrettes and "Sky drinks" and "Sea foam" were also served. The Refreshment stall was well patronized and willing hands served tea and cakes promptly upon orders being given. Miss Clara Procter Bombay's premier vocalist, had arranged a concert, which drew a large and appreciative audience and added substantially to the proceeds of the Fete.

For the first day an entrance fee of one rupee was charged and the gate money, considering the large number that attended, must have been a good round sum. This afternoon the entrance is free and being a Saturday afternoon a still larger number is expected. Miss Clara Procter has arranged another concert for this evening also.

The fancy articles displayed at the stalls provide a beautiful collection of things from which to select Christmas presents and the bead necklaces and vegetable seed strings are of the most attractive kind. The stalls showed one thing pretty clearly, namely that very article for sale was the work of a skilful hand.

INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD.

Constitution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

The following Officers are gazetted to be Government Inspectors, with effect from 1st January next, in connection with the reorganisation of the system of Government control of Railways, which comes into effect from that date, with headquarters at the localities mentioned, viz:—

Mr. J. E. Dallas (Calcutta) for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Assam Bengal and Burma Railways system, with Mr. F. D. Couchman (Rangoon) as his Junior.

Mr. F. D. Fowler (Calcutta) for the East India and Eastern-Bengal Railways stems, with Mr. W. H. K. Howard (Allahabad) as Junior.

Mr. C. F. Sykes (Lucknow) for the Bengal and the North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway systems, with Major C. S. Rose (Gorakhpur) as Junior.

Mr. H. G. S. Savory (Lahore) for the North-Western Railway system.

Mr. J.N. D. LaTouche (Bombay) for the Bombay, Baroda, Bhavnagar-Gondat and Porbandar and Jodhpur Railway systems, with Major W. D. Waghorn (Ajmer) as Junior.

Mr. J. S Brown (Bombay) for the Great Indian Peninsula, Barsi-Light and H. H. the Nizam's State Railway systems with Mr. F. G. R. Dawson (Jhansi) as Junior.

Mr. G. A. Anderson (Madras) for the Madras, Southern Mahratta, and South Indian Railway Systems, with Mr. C. T. R. Scovell (Dharwar) as Junior.

Mr. R. C. Dawson from leave otherwise as Engineer-in-Chief of the North-Western Railway.

Mr. W. C. K. Berrie, Executive Engineer is transferred to the Coonoor-Ootacamund Railway.

END OF THE COTTON DISPUTE.

SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTION OF MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

A Matter of National Significance.

EQUITABLE TERMS.

MOST PROFITABLE RETURNS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The Cotton dispute has been settled.

The Delegates proceeded in a body to thank Mr. Lloyd-George for his assistance.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

The Cotton Settlement gives the operatives an advance, not so high as that demanded, but extending over a wider area.

Mr. Lloyd-George, replying to the thanks of the Delegates, said he regarded the settlement as of national significance. So long as the Industry was able to settle its disputes in that manner it need not fear rivals.

LATER.

A statement of cotton spinning profits for 1907, shows that it has been the most remunerative yea ever experienced in Lancashire.

Sixty-five mills have made a total profit of £877,541 and the profit on the combined share capital and loan capital works out at 24·57 per cent.

ANOTHER AMERICAN BANK FAILURE.

Effect of Publicity.

REGULATING NATIONAL BANKS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Telegrams from Kansas City state that the National Bank of Commerce has suspended payment. Its liabilities are twenty-four million dollars.

The suspension followed an order of Mr. Cortelyou demanding from all National Banks a statement of their position.

MR. ASQUITH ON INDIA.

Changes in the East.

STUDENTS' CLUB AT EDINBURGH OPENED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Mr. Asquith, opening a bazaar in aid of the Indian Students' Club house in Edinburgh, said that the problem of our relations with India was becoming harder as circumstances changed. Its increasing difficulty was due to the growing complexity of social and economical conditions and to the fact that the barrier between East and West, formerly apparently impenetrable, was yielding to the influences of constantly lessening racial and geographical distinctions.

GERMAN PARTY POLITICS.

A Reconciliation.

CRISIS AVERTED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

As the result of a Conference the bloc leaders made demonstrative speeches in the Reichstag to-day, promising to support Prince von Bulow amid the derisive laughter of the Centre and Socialists at the sudden reconciliation.

The crisis has thus been averted.

Paasche and Von Einem have privately exchanged conciliatory assurances.

GERMANY AND POLAND.

Colonization Bill Rejected.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The Committee dealing with the Bill for the Germanization of the Polish Provinces, referred to on November 26, has rejected it by 19 votes to 9.

SPANISH ROYALTIES RETURN.

Victims of Sea Sickness.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

The King and Queen of Spain suffered severely from seasickness owing to a storm in the Channel, and suspended their journey at Rochelle. The "Renown" put in at Brest where Their Majesties entrained for Bordeaux.

IRISH TRIALS.

The Case of Mr. Farrell.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

At the Leinster Assizes the jury disagreed in the case of Mr. Farrell, M.P. The others were charged with riot and conspiracy.

THE "MAURETANIA."

Record Voyage to the East.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

The "Mauretania" has arrived at Queenstown after a passage of four days, 22 hours, 29 seconds. This constitutes a record for the Eastern voyage.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

In the match at Brisbane the Australian eleven scored 299 runs in their first innings and the M. C. C. team made 61 for the loss of one wicket.

LORD CURZON of Kedleston has presented to the Royal Geographical Society four magnificent photographs which were taken by members of the Mission which proceeded to Lhassa in 1901 under Cols. Younghusband and Macdonald. The pictures have been placed in the Society's map room, where there are a large number of interesting mementoes of other expeditions.

SITUATION IN ZULULAND.

GENEROUS OFFERS OF HELP

Strict Censorship Enforced.

DEFECTIVE TRANSPORT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

A strict censorship is being exercised over the news from Zululand and movements of troops will not be reported. The mule transport service is defective, and oxen will be used though the district is infected with cattle-disease.

LATER.

The Agent General for Natal is inundated with offers for service in Zululand.

The Radical newspapers are violently attacking Natal, accusing her of arbitrarily provoking a war.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

Starts for India.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

H. H. the Aga Khan embarks at Marseilles to-day for India.

THE LATE MOHSIN-UL-MUIK

Memorial Committee Formed

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

A Committee, of which Sir E Elliott is President and Sir J. D. La-Touche and Messrs. Ameer Ali and Syed Belgrami, Members, has been formed to co-operate with the Indian movement to raise a memorial to the late Mohsin-ul-Mulk.

THE VICEROY IN BURMA.

Shoot at Mawalu a Failure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYITKYINA, DECEMBER 6.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived here at 4 p.m. from Mawalu. Although great trouble had been taken to make the shoot there successful, no sport was obtained. The grass is so high at this time of the year that it is almost impossible to locate the animals and it is quite possible to be in the immediate vicinity of game and not see.

IN connection with the intention reported from Rangoon of some curtailment of the Viceroy's Burma Tour we learn on inquiry that nothing is known of anything of the kind either in the Viceregal Camp at Myitkyna or at Government House Calcutta, and no intimation has reached the Kidderpore Docks of any change in the programme of the Indian Marine steamer "Duffe in" in which His Excellency travels.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

How to Obtain Financial Aid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

A Resolution of the Government of India is published notifying the arrangements for the Franco-British Exhibition in London next year and stating that intending exhibitors desiring financial assistance from the Indian Committee should apply direct upon forms which can be obtained free from the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, in Calcutta.

THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

The Amir reached Kabul on the 25th ultimo all well.

DACOITS ATTACK RAILWAY STATION.

Contents of Safe Carried off.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

The "Empire" reports an attack made in the small hours of the morning by dacoits upon the Chingripota Station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, twelve miles from Calcutta, the Station Master and two Porters being injured and the contents of the safe carried off.

CALCUTTA WATER SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

The new Diesel oil pumping installation for Municipal water supply in Wellington Square started work to-day.

SIR H. MCMAHON'S TOUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 6.

Sir Henry McMahon, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, after his visit to Las Beyla next week, will join the R. I. M. S., "Lawrence" at Sonmiani on the Mekran Coast and cross over to Muscat, where he will be entertained by the British Consul Major Grey and possibly go on to Bushire.

He is not expected back in Calcutta till Christmas week.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE KANGRA VALLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 6.

A Dharamsala correspondent writes that about 12 o'clock, midday, on Wednesday, 4th instant, an earthquake of unusual force occurred causing people to run out of their houses. A most severe shock must have taken place along the main range which was shaken with such violence as to cause huge landslips along the entire length as far as was visible to the eye. After the usual rumblings dense clouds of smoke rose from the *debris* in seven distinct places and remained visible for nearly a quarter of an hour.

If any place has suffered badly it is probably Chamba.

A Simla correspondent also mentions a shock of earthquake lasting a short time but very severe, occurring about 3 minutes past 12 noon on Wednesday last.

A Kangra correspondent writes under date December 4.—To-day, at 12 noon exactly, our valley was again somewhat violently shaken by an earthquake and an earthquake-proof hut was cracked. Natives are all still very frightened because a cloud of dust rose up in the air immediately after the shock above the higher ranges.

THE COLABA FIRE.

The Engineer's Widow and Orphans.

We have received the following on behalf of the widow and orphans of the Parsi Engineer, Mr. Gora, who lost his life in the recent fire at Colaba:—

Gaddum & Co.	Rs. 100
H. E. Sir G. Clarke	Rs. 50
Mr. L. M. Wadia (Ahmedabad)	Rs. 50
Mr. Meherali M. Fakira	Rs. 50
Mr. P. F. Fischer	Rs. 25
Messrs. Jaffer Joosab and Co	Rs. 25
Messrs Khambatta & Co	Rs. 25
Mr. Pramjiwandas Narandas	Rs. 25
The Staff of All-India United Insurance Co. Ltd	Rs. 22
Mr. E. F. Allum	Rs. 20
Mr. A. P. Pooley	Rs. 5

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captains H. C. Keats, L. Birch and E. A. Walker are posted to the Punjab, Madras and Burma, respectively, and Captain L. Reynolds, I.M.S., to the United Provinces Jails.

Mr. H. R. H. Cox is gazetted to act as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court vice Justice Geidt on Inspection Duty.

Lieutenants H.C. Prescott and A. McL. Finnie are posted to the Civil Police, Burma.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. T. Farrant to officiate a Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Punjab Government vice Mr. Goument.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. O. Shebbeare is transferred to Eastern Bengal and Assam as Assistant Conservator of Forests.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY BRANCH.)

Mr. T. Smith, Assistant Controller, Eastern Circle, has extension on furlough to the end of October next.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Exchanges are sanctioned between Captains W. H. Bowden and C. H. Kiddle, I. M. S., and W. H. Odlum, R. A. M. C.

Major-General R. A. P. Clements to be a Divisional Commander vice General Smith Dorrien vacated.

Colonel J. C. Young to succeed Col. Clement as a Brigade Commander.

INDIAN ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Major F. J. H. Wynch to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain H. G. W. Chandler to be Major.

Lt. Colonel A. D. C. Pond is permitted to retire.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon Major G. M. Harriott of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. H. Anderson from furlough to be Commandant of the Border Military Police at Bannu.

Major G. F. Minchin to be Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N. W Frontier Province.

Captain R. A. Lyall to be Commandant, Border Military Police, at Dera Ismail Khan.

Mr. E B. Howell to be District Judge Peshawar. Mr. W. S. Davis to be Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, vice Mr. Rawlinson placed on Special Duty.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, DECEMBER 6.—Ridgway, Capt. 2 3rd Gurkhas, from Lansdowne.
Stanley, Capt., 2 3rd Gurkhas, from England.
Ewbank, Major, R E, from England.
Dawkins, Col., R A, from England.
Latham, Lieut., I.A., from England.
Anderson, Lieut., R.E., from England.
Stein, Capt., I.M.S., from England.
McRae, Lieut., 14th Sikhs, from England.
Moorhead, Major, I.M.S., from England.
De Lisle, Col., R. Dragoons, from England.
Major, Major, 94th Inft., from England.
Oldham, Capt., R.E., from England.
Kemble, Capt R. A., from Kirkee.
Hyde Capt., R A M. C., from England.
Smith, Major, C. I. Horse, from Poona.
Meynell, Capt., 20th Lancers, from England.
Dennys, Major, 123rd Rifles from Rajkote.
Domenichetti, Major, 88th C. I. from England.

DEPARTURES.—December 6.—Harris, Capt, I. M. S to Bolarum.
Williams, Lieut York and Lane, to New Zealand.
Domenichetti, Major, 88th C. I. to St. Thomas Mount.
Summers, Lieut, 26th Cavalry, to Poona
Ewbank, Major, R. E to Peshawar.
Anderson, Lieut R E to Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing service.—Nursing Sisters A. Bolster, E. S. Kelly, E Sykes, L. B. Dunvoodie, and M. E. Katch are gazetted for a step of promotion each.

Brevet Colonel R. A. K. Montgomery R. A. has three months' leave.

Major T. Fraser, R. E. to be D. A. Q. M. G., Division of Chief of Staff vice Captain H. L. Pritchard wanted.

Captain C Reed R. A. to be Orderly Officer to the Inspector of Coast Defences.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

Captain D. Deane, 12th Cavalry is appointed Officiating Staff Captain of the Division of Chief Staff.

Major Symons, 18th Hussars, has been selected for appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, at Dublin.

Major Forth, 30th Punjabis, is permitted to retire from 1st November and Major Hodding, 80th Infantry, from 1st March next.

The following Officer have been selected for Famine Work in the United Provinces:—

Captain Bannerman, 15th Lancers, Benwell, 35th Horse, Hughes, 15th Sikhs, Bond 4th Rajputs. Lieutenant Greville, 16th Rajputs, Porter, 17th Infantry, Carroll, 87th Punjabis, Grant, 44th Infantry, Paterson, 32nd Pioneers and Monck-Mason, 84th Panjabis.

Lieutenant Duberly, 2nd Battalion, Berkshire Regiment, has been selected for employment in Egypt.

P. W. D. SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

Mr. S. P. Flowerdew, Assistant Engineer, from leave, is posted to Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr. R. C. Dyson, Chief Engineer, from leave, to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway.

Mr. C. K. Berrie, Executive Engineer, is transferred for employment on the Coonoor-Ootacamund Railway.

A SINGULAR pawning transaction was described at Liverpool on Nov. 15, when John Brown, a pawnbroker, was ordered to pay 20/. and costs for illegally receiving a pensioner's certificate in pledge. Twenty years ago, James Goff, a private in a Gloucestershire regiment left the colours, becoming entitled to a pension of 1/. 1/2d. a day for life. He borrowed a sovereign from Brown, leaving his pensioner's certificate at the pawnshop as security. Every quarter Goff received through the post-office a remittance for 4/. 7s. 6d., Brown going with him on each occasion to show the papers. As interest on the sovereign, Brown was given 7s. 6d. or 10s. each quarter. After ten years the loan was repaid and the pension certificate was returned. Later, about nine years ago, Goff's child died, and he borrowed another sovereign from the defendant. The same system was pursued until Goff recently became ill, went to the Birkenhead Workhouse, and informed the relieving officer, who told the police. It was stated that Brown had received over 30/. as interest on a single sovereign.

FACTORY COMMISSION.

The Factory Labour Commission resumed its sitting yesterday afternoon at the Council Hall of the Bombay Secretariat, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison presiding. All the members of the Commission were present. The proceedings commenced by examining Mr. D. P. Settna who represents the Maneckjee Petit Mill. He said it was necessary to limit the working hours of adult males. Long working hours affect the physique of workers. He said that hours should not exceed 13 hours per day inclusive of half an hour's rest at midday. The legal working hours should be from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m (Bombay time) and the engine should be stopped for half an hour between noon and 2 p.m.

YOUNG PERSONS.

The institution of a separate class of "young persons" would create difficulties of administration without any practical good. The stamina of some of the mill-hands is naturally low, and it would be a hardship if strict regulations for physical fitness were enforced. The employment of women in the mill at night should be prohibited. The witness said that the minimum age at which children are allowed to work in factories need not be raised beyond nine. Certificates of age may be required as at present, but any strict regulations as regards physical fitness would not be to their interest. Many of them are naturally of weak stamina, and their prohibition from employment would be a hardship as during the absence of their parents at work there will be nobody at their home to look after them and they will while away their time in idleness and also in the company of undesirable persons. It is necessary to prescribe by law that children shall not be employed except in seasons and that elementary education should be provided for them at the expense of the mill.

TIME LIMIT.

It is most essential to prescribe some time limit within which children may be allowed to work pending their examination for a certificate. Mills which have a regular dispensary of their own generally engage the services of a qualified medical man. This medical gentleman also examines all the children submitted to him before employment and certifies their age in a book kept for the purpose. Such mills may be granted three weeks' time within which they should get the children properly certified by the official certifying Surgeon. In other cases a week's time would be quite ample. The imposition of definite time limits beyond which no mill could be legally worked is preferable to other methods of enforcing a limitation of hours, as then it would facilitate the work of the Factory Inspectors in watching the administration of the Act.

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

It is not essentially necessary to obtain all the Factory Inspectors from the United Kingdom. It is advisable to have a few of the Inspectors from over-lookers who have worked for a long time in local mills and who have got experience of the habits of the workmen. Such Inspectors will, in witness' opinion, be better able to detect the sharp practices of the mill muccadums and others in evading the due observance of the Act.

OUTTURN OF WORK.

Witness said that the outturn in longer days being more than in shorter days, the working of a mill for longer hours would be more economical than for shorter hours, as all the standing expenditure such as insurance and interest charges, municipal taxes, ground and godown rents, establishment charges and salaries of workmen and others on fixed wages would be the same per day if the mill worked long or short hours. However, he was of opinion that unusually long hours would not be proportionately so economical as the working of a mill from sunrise to sunset. Cross examined by the President, witness said that mill operatives did not like longer hours for work. He was in favour of restricting the hour to 12 ½ and this, he said, should be fixed by legislation. He was one of those who was opposed to long hours work on the part of the operatives However he was of opinion that an operative could stand for 12½ hours of work per day. Continuing witness said that the operatives were as a class healthy and that he found during his long experience with mills, that the mill hands did not deteriorate in health. The operatives generally remain employed till they are 47 and then they go home on their own account, and do not return back for work in the mills.

President:—Do the mill operatives drink a good deal?

The witness:—They do drink especially on holidays. They frequent the liquor shops after they leave the mill. They spend about an anna and a half for drinks. The drinking habit is daily increasing among mill operatives.

The next witness examined was Mr. D. M. Wadia the Manager of the Bomanji Petit Mills. Witness said there was no necessity to fix the working hours of adult males. If it is done, however, then the net working hours must be 12½. The time prescribed should be 6-30 a.m., (Standard) to 7-30 p.m., (Standard) with half an hour's recess for meals between 12 and 2 in the day. He did not believe in the shift system. However strictly it is enforced it is sure to be abused; as for instance the shift which worked in his mill in the day time will work in the night time at one of the neighbouring mills. There is no necessity to create a class of "young persons." It will disorganise the working of the departments. As regards elementary education witness said that he did not see any necessity to prescribe this by law. It is very difficult to prohibit non-working children entering the mill premises. Many of them come in on the pretext of bringing operatives' meals. In conclusion witness said that, from personal experience, the longer the working hour the less the production per spindle per hour, and that there was no necessity to get out factory inspectors from England. The conditions of West and East are quite different, and wide as the two poles. He suggested that the factory inspectors should be obtained from among mill managers. Mr. Engel, the first inspector of factories, was a mill manager before he joined the Government service as inspector.

Mr. Marsden of the Indian Manufacturing Company, next examined said that he was for the last 3 years connected with the mill industry. He said that the work of the operatives in the mill should be restricted to 12 hours.

The next witness examined was Mr. Govardhandass Khattau of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. He said that a factory was worked economically if it would get the maximum of production with the minimum of waste, and that was proved to happen when the mill worked the longest time. The employe should be allowed to work for at least a fortnight pending examination for a certificate of age. The present arrangements for medical examination are in his opinion satisfactory. He was not in favour of the suggestion for the creation of a class of "young persons" as in the United Kingdom, as this would effect the economical working of the factories, nor was he in favour of fixing any maximum limit to the hours of work. He would leave it to the discretion of the employers to settle the working hours. If it is found necessary by the Government to limit hours, he thinks 13 hours would be reasonable. The engine should be stopped for half hour between noon and 2 p.m. The present limit of 9 years for children is quite correct. Certificates of age should be required. Elementary education should be given by the Municipality or Government in the mill locality during the day and for some hours at night.

The Commission then adjourned till this afternoon.

INDIAN GOLD MINES RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 6.

The following are the returns for the Dharwar Reefs Gold Mine for the month of November, 990 tons of ore crushed produced 525 ozs of gold. Tailings averaged 5 dwts and are stocked for future treatment.

The Manager of the New Shimoga Gold Mines Co. reports that the footwall section contains gold 2 ozs 12 grs, another hanging wall section 13 dwts 17 grs.

The following are further Kolar Gold Mines returns for last month.

Mysore, West—2,496 tons of tailings cyanided yielded 280 ozs of gold.

Ooregum—10,708 tons of ore crushed yielded 5,367 ozs of gold and 9,126 tons of slimes and tailings cyanided produced 869 ozs and dismantling No. 3 Stamp Mill—410 ozs—making a total yield of 6,646 ozs as compared with 6,231 ozs for October and 5,853 ozs for September.

Hutti—2,200 tons of ore crushed yielded 774 ozs of gold and 2,100 tons of tailings cyanided 192 ozs, making a total yield of 966 ozs as compared with 1,178 ozs for October and 1,234 ozs for September.

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AS OTHERS SEE US.

THE OPIUM QUESTION:

'RIGHTEOUSNESS BEFORE REVENUE'

BY

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, K.C.I.E.

THERE is, I believe, a growing tendency to the House of Commons, and in many debating societies in the United Kingdom, to look upon all the great and momentous difficulties of the Indian Government as mainly due to the malevolence or folly either of 'sun-dried bureaucrats," or of 'pestilent agitators." Mr. Morley has more than once exposed the absurdity of these extreme views. He has shown that the "sun-dried bureaucrat," whose high-handed despotism is placed in such a lurid light by the questions of hon. members below the gangway on the Government side of the House, is usually an Englishman, or Scotchman or Irishman, whose great abilities, blameless character, and intense devotion to the country of his adoption and the people committed to his charge have combined to place him in the responsible position which he worthily occupies, with results which are the admiration and marvel of the whole civilised world. On the other hand, the "pestilent agitator" is often a singularly good and well-meaning man, who is really and sincerely anxious to serve the interests of India, and promote the welfare of the Indian peoples, according to his lights. In London, he is usually a gentleman who has read a good deal about India, with the aid of the glasses of that terrible man, "Padgett, M. P." Sometimes he has been captured by one of the class known in India as "Failed Lieutenant-Governor"—gentlemen who feel very keenly that their merits amply deserved a Lieutenant-Governorship, and had only failed to get one through spite or jealousy. But anyhow, the so-called "pestilent agitator" very usually would not consciously hurt a hair of the head of a fly, and is mainly anxious to impress his constituents with the idea that he is full of benevolence for the "poor untutored Indian," and that he is superior to any race-prejudice in favour of his own countrymen—and that is the motive of his hostility to the "sun-dried bureaucrat." He is honestly persuaded that the average Britisher, when placed in authority in India, is likely to misuse his position—and that is why he is "agin the Government" impartially, whether the question be of the Opium monopoly, or of the Excise duties, or of Land assessment, or of Police administration, or of Local Government, or of Provincial or Imperial legislation or even of the suppression of treason.

DIVERSE OPINIONS.

I suppose no one doubts the reality or the sincerity of the anti-opium agitation, in the United Kingdom. Doubtless many are influenced mainly by the name, and by the fact that opium is not only a useful drug, but also (in cases of abuse) a noxious intoxicant; they are quite ignorant of the contention of the Government of India, entirely supported by the finding of Lord Brassey's Royal Commission, that the Indian system of Government monopoly is the one most likely to restrict Indian consumption. On the other hand, there are many who, with a full knowledge of the facts, still honestly think that it is wrong for the Government to engage in such a monopoly, even with a good intention. Some would merely wish the Government of India to abolish the monopoly, and to prohibit the export to China—regardless of the objection that the restrictive policy depends on the monopoly, and of the injury to the Indian revenue—while some desire the total prohibition of the growth of the poppy. But it is a curious fact, that Indian officials of standing, with hardly an exception, have refused to join these bodies of objectors; and this may be taken to show that, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, there is no foundation for the charges of immorality that have sometimes been brought against the existing system—or that there is any question of national "righteousness" involved.

Herein lies the crux of the whole question. Mr. John Morley, with that transparent sincerity that honourably distinguishes him, put this in a nutshell in his Budget Speech of 1907. He mentioned that a vast number of most worthy and conscientious people had deluged him with resolutions and petitions against the "Opium traffic," most of them declaring, quite properly, that England as a nation ought to consider "Righteousness before revenue." "Yes," said the Secretary of State for India—"but surely you ought not to satisfy your own righteousness at the expense of other people's revenue!"

THE EFFECT OF TAXATION.

That is exactly the point. We all know that the abuse of opium, like the abuse of alcohol, leads to horrible misery and degradation. All good men and all sensible men would give much to check those abuses, and, if it were possible, to do away with them altogether. Largely with the view of checking the abuse of alcohol, the British Government imposes such heavy duties on its consumption that the revenue therefrom amounts to over £30 000 000 a year; and yet the annual "drink bill" in the United Kingdom is over £150 000,000 And not even the most enthusiastic advocate of stringent anti-alcoholic legislation has ever suggested that England should destroy some of her most valuable and useful industries—such as hop-growing in Kent and Sussex, and barley-growing everywhere—in order to stop the production of alcoholic liquors.

Now, the Indian anti-opium policy has been far more drastic and repressive than the British anti-alcohol policy. The production has been rigorously guarded and supervised as a Government monopoly, and restricted, in British territory, as far as possible to certain definite areas; and the opium itself, the product of this great industry, has been taxed so heavily that its price in India is almost prohibitive, while in China the Indian drug is a costly luxury quite out of the reach of the poorer classes. Sir John Strachey, one of the greatest living authorities on the economics of Indian industries, states positively—and Lord Brassey's Royal Commission strongly supported the view, that any further taxation would only mean immense smuggling, loss of revenue, and a vast increase in the consumption of alcohol or hemp in various noxious compounds. Indian opium is at present only smoked by about two in every thousand of the population. In certain communities—notably among the Sikhs and Rajputs—and in all jungly or swampy districts, opium is esteemed as a prophylactic against malaria or fatigue. And naturally this beneficial use of the drug is sometimes perverted and abused, when it is used as a narcotic and intoxicant.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE NATIVE STATES.

In the vast territories under the rule of the Native Chiefs, the production of the opium, which is technically known as "Malwa opium," is a popular industry that gives a considerable revenue to the Chiefs, and is taxed at an enormous rate by the British when it is exported across British territory. It is generally admitted that no serious interference with this important source of supply is at all possible except in so far as it is permitted by the treaties between the British Government of India and the Native Chiefs. We have no shadow of a right to meddle with the domestic arrangements of the Native States in order to satisfy our own righteousness, or to impose on them what we think is our own standard of temperance; and any such misuse of the gigantic power of the Imperial Government would be universally resented as grossly unjust and oppressive.

On the other hand there undoubtedly exists, in the United Kingdom, a considerable body of public opinion that is angered and shocked by the idea that the British Government of India not only derives a large revenue from the Chinese consumers of Indian opium, but is also itself the monopolist-manufacturer of this intoxicating drug. To some of those who hold this view most keenly, and would have the Government of India to act upon it at all costs, Sir John Strachey has applied the stinging words of Condorcet.—"Tenthousiaste ignorant est le plus terrible de betes feroces." But it is an undeniable fact that a large proportion of the members of the present House of Commons are more or less pledged to insist on the abolition of the existing Indian opium system.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA.

Moreover, the Chinese authorities, always hostile to foreign trade except as a source of revenue, have now every inducement to put a stop to the import of Indian opium into China. For though the revenue, in the shape of the import duties and the great surtax in lieu of "likin," is a very large one, it is practically ear-marked, under the settlement of 1901 for a great many years to come, for the payment of the huge indemnity of 450 millions of taels exacted by Germany and the other Powers (including Great Britain, France, Japan, the United States, and Holland) on account of the Boxer troubles. There is no such lien on the revenues derived from the internal production of Chinese opium; and indeed, when the United States in June last proposed to China that she should co-operate with the Powers in an exhaustive enquiry into the opium question, the Chinese authorities consented—but with the express stipulation that this should not involve any foreign enquiry in the interior of China. Hence, in September, 1906, the Chinese Government, with great alacrity, adopting the suggestion thrown out by Mr. John Morley in his Budget Speech of that year issued an Imperial Edict gaily ordering the total abolition of the production and import of opium, to take effect gradually during the next ten years. And to give an air of "vrai semblance" to the Edict, they have subsequently suppressed a number of "opium-dens" in Canton and Foo-chow—which are stated to have been closed amid public rejoicings, so warmly has John Chinaman adopted the teachings of the British Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic!

Here, then, we find the Government of India once more confronted, in their desire to meet the wishes of the House of Commons, and at the same time not to betray the interests of India, with a problem that seems practically insoluble. His Majesty's Government, after consulting the Government of India, has intimated to China that we are making a large immediate and progressive sacrifice of Indian opium revenue, and throwing out of employment a large and increasing number of Indian cultivators between now and the year 1911, on the faith of the Chinese Imperial Edict—adding that after 1911 we shall continue the vicarious sacrifice of Indian revenue and Indian employment, so as to extinguish the Indian import of opium into China within the ten years named by the 'Son of Heaven,' always provided that we have "proof" that China is 'pari passu' extinguishing her home production of opium. Yes, but what "proof" can we demand? What "proof" is possible, seeing that foreign enquiries in the interior are absolutely and formally prohibited?

THE COST TO INDIA.

And in the meantime, what must be the cost, to India and to the Indian peoples, of futile attempts to destroy one of the most valuable products of the Indian soil, after endangering exchange and the financial stability of India by surpressing one of her greatest exports, and surrendering the large revenues hitherto paid by Chinese consumers? Last March, the Indian Finance Minister, in the Budget debate at Calcutta, showed the strongest desire to submit to the demands of the majority in the House of Commons—and with vicarious heroism proposed to meet the loss of direct revenue by postponing for some years all remission of taxation and many schemes for the material development of the country. But he was forced to admit that the loss of direct revenue was as nothing, when compared with the indirect economic losses. It is clear that we shall have to strain to the utmost the despotic power of the Government, to deprive the people of a prophylactic which they value, and to interfere with the personal habits and comfort of hundreds of thousands of Indians. We shall have to cover India with an army of preventive officers to watch another army of smugglers in every corner of the land. We shall have to harass the people with domiciliary inspection and personal searches, which are likely to cause widespread discontent, not only among the ryots, but also in the general population, and especially in the Native Army. We shall set up a question of great difficulty, likely to cause endless irritation on the frontiers of every Native State—while not even the most ignorant of enthusiasts would be so foolish as to suggest our enforcing the prohibition in those States. We shall throw thousands of acres out of profitable cultivation, and hundreds of thousands of industrious cultivators out of employment. And after all these sacrifices—which would be worth making if they really made for the righteousness of India—we cannot admit that the net result may be, for China an enormous increase of the production of the deleterious native drug, and for India widespread distress and discontent, coupled with the general extension of the use of far more injurious Icoholic liquors and still more noxious concoctions of hemp.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

This week's crop telegrams show a great improvement in the position in the Madras Presidency owing to the recent heavy rain and the Local Government state that though prices are high there is no present apprehension of distress.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, on the 4th instant:—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Kanara, East Khandesh, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Karnatak. More rain is generally needed for germinated rabi crops and for further sowing. Standing crops are withering in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Baroda, otherwise they are in good condition except for slight damage by locusts, grasshoppers and other insects in parts of Broach, Nasik, Poona, Bijapur and Dharwa. Harvesting of Kharif crops generally continues. Threshing is in progress in parts of Sind, the Konkan, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Rewa Kantha. Babi sowing is in progress in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Kanara, Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Cotton picking continues in parts of Sukkur Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar and the Deccan. The supply of fodder and drinking water is generally adequate. The agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Water for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Sind, Surat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur and Satara. The quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in the Karnatak is 35 to 44 per cent, in the Deccan 21 to 48 per cent., in the Konkan 19 to 30 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 56 per cent. and in Sind 30 to 38 per cent. less than normal. During the week ending 23rd ultimo 27 persons were relieved gratuitously in Belgaum. There were local showers during the week beneficial to crops in parts of the Karnatak. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Prices are rising. Test works are being opened in Panch Mahals. Cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition, and sufficient employment is available.

The cyclonic storm in the South of the Bay of Bengal is decreasing; the weather distu bance in Kashmir is also disappearing.

EX-GUARD ENGLEKEN.

North-Western Railway Benefit Fund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 6.

Meetings of the Railwaymen have been held on the North-Western Railway and it has been decided unanimously, that a subscription of one day's pay as a minimum be raised and collected for Guard Engleken for his valuable and disinterested services during the recent strike.

Great sympathy is felt for him and his family at the treatment he has received from the East India Railway Company.

CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

Barrister's Appointment Advocated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

The "Empire" states that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have again addressed the Bengal Government asking for the appointment of a Barrister to the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

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THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court.—The German Emperor at Windsor last Friday received the Oxford honorary degree of D. C. L. from Lord Curzon, and said it had been his special pleasure to select the German scholars for Oxford University under Mr. Rhodes's will. The Emperor next day received several deputations at the German Embassy in London. The guests at luncheon in Windsor Castle on Sunday included not only the German Emperor and Empress, but the King and Queen of Spain, the Queen of Norway, and the Queen of Portugal.—On Monday the Empress left for the Continent and the Emperor for Highcliffe Castle.—The King and Queen, with Queen Maud of Norway, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Monday. The King is now visiting Lord Shrewsbury at Ingestre Hall, Staffordshire.

Children's Farm Homes.—The Duke of Argyll and others appeal for £5,000 to extend the work of the Children's Farm Home Association. The experiment Farm in New Brunswick has been completely successful.

Ecclesiastical.—The King has expressed his deep regret at the serious danger still threatening the safety of Winchester Cathedral, and given 250 guineas to the Fabric Fund. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have increased their contribution from £2,000 to £5,000.—Before the Royal Institute of British Architects on Monday Mr. M Macartney described the condition of St Paul's Cathedral, pointing out that the main points of weakness were the dome, south transept, western towers, and portico.—The Bishop of Newcastle's controversy with some of his clergy on the ritual question continues.

Ireland.—On Sunday, Mr. W. Blake, J. P., and his mother, of Holly-park, near Athenry, while returning from Mass were fired at and injured.—Mr. Long writes to "The Times" severely criticising Mr. Birrell's failure to suppress cattle-driving.—Mr. T. W. Russell opposes the continuation of the Government's subsidy to the Agricultural Organization Society.

Law.—In the Druce case, the witness Caldwell, who had sworn to the identity of Mr. T. C Druce and the Duke of Portland, was minutely cross-examined, but refused to admit the untruth of any part of his story. Miss Robinson, an American, also stated that she knew Mr. Druce to be the Duke.—"George Robey" failed in an action to rescind an agreement he had made with the Robert Arthur Theatres Company.—The inquest on the victims of the collision at West Hampstead has ended in the committal of a signalman for manslaughter.

London.—The County Council has, by 87 to 27, ordered its committees, in buying manufactured articles, to prefer, wherever possible, goods made in the United Kingdom.—The Board of Trade has given notice of a bill forming a Commission to control the Port of London.

Naval and Military.—Mr. Haldane, at a Volunteer dinner on Monday, said that in future the office of Deputy-Lieutenant would only be held by those who had given service for ten years, either in the Forces or in connection with the organization of the Territor

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

England and Germany.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT.

BERLIN, Nov. 17 ("Times").—The "North-German Gazette" in a special article to-day, which takes the place of its usual weekly review of foreign affairs, declares that a retrospect of the imperial visit to England can only strengthen the highly favourable impressions which the reports from day to day have already created. The German nation has watched with sincere satisfaction the whole-hearted welcome with which their Imperial Majesties have been greeted wherever and whenever opportunity offered. The public spirit which in great moments animates the entire British nation has found on this occasion eloquent expression in unanimous manifestations of warmest sympathy towards the Emperor and Empress. In the opinion of the semi-official organ, King Edward's toast at Windsor, the Lord Mayor's speech at the Guildhall banquet, the address of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, no less than the numerous friendly utterances in the Press and the spontaneous cheers of the people, have testified to the unreserved eagerness of all classes to surround the imperial guests with an atmosphere of cordial good-will which the German nation will never forget.

The semi-official journal proceeds to point out that the visit will be memorable not only on account of the extraordinarily brilliant character of the reception which has been accorded to their Majesties on British soil, but also because these days have shown how correct has been the view that peculiar importance is to be attached to the visit not only on its personal side, but also in its political aspects. The existence of special problems has not been necessary in order to render this more obvious. The maintenance and cultivation of friendly relations between England and Germany in every field is a matter of such weighty import for the development of the international situation that the firm resolve so emphatically expressed by those in authority in both countries and the sincere endeavour of the two peoples to live together in peace and friendship have rendered the imperial visit to England a highly momentous political event. It has not escaped our notice that even those organs of the English Press which have systematically endeavoured to kindle suspicion against Germany have attained their utterances to the universal feeling in favour of allowing the two countries to progress amicably side by side. This circumstance leads us to hope that for the future both sides will relinquish the attempt to create misunderstandings by sowing the seeds of ungrounded mistrust.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The 'Petit Parisien' publishes the following opinion derived from the most authorised source." There never existed in Paris the slightest feeling or uneasiness as to the results that the journey of William II might have as regards French interests. The toasts and speeches at the Guildhall, as well as the comments thereon that appeared in the English Press, produced a well-defined impression of satisfaction. They are regarded not only as a proof of a "détente" between Germany and England, the friend of France, but also as the confirmation of the genuine loyalty of Great Britain, who took advantage of this opportunity to mark in the most express manner the solidarity of Anglo-French interests in the different parts of the world.

Writing in the "Figaro," M. Eugene Lautier says:—"People here are penetrated with the idea that what is essential in English policy is not dependent on an imperial visit. If relations between Germany and England become more confining, all the better. We know that in London we shall never be set aside. Sir Edward Grey declared on a former occasion that equitable and good relations between Germany and France were the condition of an improvement of relations between Germany and England. These words remain, and everybody has understood them."

The Berlin correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" says there is reason to believe that King Edward and the Kaiser have had a long political conversation, in the course of which Anglo-German relations were discussed at length. The Sovereigns are stated to have been agreed on the essential point that no real cause of difference existed between the two nations which should prevent the conclusion of an "entente." It was admitted, however, that the establishment of an understanding between England and Germany was only possible provided that similar relations existed between both countries and France. It is believed that the possibility of the formation of a Franco-Anglo-German "modus vivendi" received careful consideration by the two monarchs.

Reuter telegraphed from Rome (Nov. 15):—High circles here express great satisfaction with the success of the meeting between King Edward and the Emperor William, and hope that it will mean that real and lasting Anglo-German "rapprochement" which has been the consistant aim of Italian policy. This aim has been especially pursued by Signor Tittoni, both as Foreign Minister and as Ambassador, and in this Signor Tittoni has been ably seconded by his successor in London, the Marquis di San Giuliano.

In this connection is recalled Signor Tittoni's solemn statement in his last speech concerning the Triple Alliance that Italy had entered the alliance and had remained within it only on condition that it did not mean a rupture with England.

FRANCE AND GERMANY

The "Times" correspondent at Paris wrote on the 18th:—It is impossible to say what good things the future may have in store, but there is no foundation whatever for the report that a meeting between the President of the French Republic and German Emperor is at present under consideration. It has not been suggested from any authorised quarter, and it would be idle to discuss events of this kind which are not on the "cards," nor are likely to be for some time to come. It is sufficient to know that the French have not looked askance on the imperial visit to London—neither the French Government nor the French people.

MOROCCO.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF EL HAFID.

Paris, Nov. 16 ("Reuter").—The following "communique" is officially published this evening.

"A telegram from Admiral Philibert was received in Paris this afternoon announcing that the troops under Kaid Anflous, who has remained faithful to the Sultan, have completely defeated the forces of Moulai el Hafid. The encounter took place at Buriki Moulai el Hafid's main fief, abandoning arms and baggage and leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the field. The telegram adds that the situation remains calm in all the ports."

The "Morning Post's" correspondent writes from Tangier (Nov. 18):—Meanwhile the financial situation grows more gloomy week by week. It is obvious that the Moorish Government must have money if the campaign is to be carried out successfully. It is equally manifest that France must have something more substantial in the way of a guaranteed than the Sultan's promise to pay in the indefinite future and the question what that guarantee is to be is a very delicate one, for, with the exception of a great "rectification" of the Algerian frontier or the permanent occupation of Casablanca it is difficult to suggest what security is available. Moreover it is not likely that the Capitalists invited to subscribe to a new loan estimated at 6,00 ,000l. will rush in where angels might well fear to tread unless France sees her way to stand surety for Morocco.

Much, again, will depend on the events of the next fortnight, for it is evident that a real initial success in the conflict down south would have a very important bearing upon the financial prospects of the Moorish Government.

The special correspondent of the "Matin" before returning from Morocco, has had a very interesting interview with General Drude, who spoke to him apparently without reticence on the situation. General Drude said:—

"You may announce that the tribes have had enough of it. They have received such sound thrashings ("frottees") particulary on Oct. 19 that they will certainly not be in a hurry to begin again. Yes, they have had more than they bargained for, and now all they want is to resume their daily life in the midst of calm and tranquility. The balloon which goes up twice a day, and which yesterday rose to a height of 700 metres, informs me that within a radius of more than forty-five kilometres there is not a soul to be seen. The mehalla of Moulai Richid alone remains at Sidi Aissa, providing isolated groups of highwaymen, who still disturb the region.

Questioned as to whether the situation would not be complicated if Mulai Hafid arrived, General Drude said:—

Yes, the whole question lies there. As long as the situation is not absolutely settled between Mulai Hafid and Abdul Aziz not a single soldier will leave Casablanca. To-day 150 men who have served their time or who are convalescent return by the "Shamrock, but all their places will be filled. I do not know whether Mulai Hafid will make his appearance. . . . M Vaffier Pollet came to tell me that he would soon set out at the head of a powerful mehalla and a large number of guns. I do not know what will happen, but in any case I told M. Vaffier Pollet, who presented himself as the Ambassador of Mulai Hafid, bringing me a letter from the latter which I would not take, that Mulai Hafid would do well not to come too near Casablanca and not to come, for instance to Medinna in order to avoid what had happened already—namely, an attack upon me by his undisciplined troops, for I would give it them, and I would give it them with a vengeance. ("Je taperais et je taperais dur.") "You may tell him," I added, "that I have guns with 1,200 rounds apiece and 6,000,000 cartridges, and that I am disposed, in case of need, to use one-half of them in a single day, and also that they will be renewed as often as necessary." As to delivering an attack myself, I shall only do so in case I receive orders from my Government. It is, therefore, exclusively on account of what may occur in consequence of the eventual approach of Mulai Hafid that I continue to maintain my present strength. Otherwise I have nothing to fear from the tribes. With the positions that I now occupy on the neighbouring heights, with the work of defence I have caused to be raised, especially Fort Provost of which the masonry work will soon be finished and which will be twenty-five metres long and twelve metres deep commanding all the neighbourhood, I shall be able to resist as long as may be wished with 25,000 men. Moreover, the region in front of Casablanca extending as far as Settat is completely ruined and incapable of feeding a Moroccan army obliged to live on the country in the absence of a provision train. I am thus now without any anxiety for the future.

RUSSIA.

The first meeting of the new Duma on Nov. 14 was noted in our latest news last week. M Homiakoff, the President, was received by the Czar at Tsarskoe Selo on Nov. 15. The "Times" correspondent telegraphed on the 18th:—The Octobrists voted to-day for the candidates for the bureau of the Duma approved by the Right. The results were as follows:—Vice-Presidents—Prince Volkonsky, 262; Baron Meyendorff. 263; M. Maklakoff. 164; Count Nicholas Lvoff, 156. Prince Volkousky, one of the deputies for Tamboff, is a young man with Military School training. He is a grandson of the Decembrist, but by the irony of fate is a member of the Union of the Russian People. Baron Meyendorff, an Octobrist representative of the Baltic Provinces, is said to be a genuine Constitutionalist. By 251 votes to 104 Prince Volkonsky was given seniority over Baron Meyendorff. In the event of M Homiakoff's absence the chair will be occupied by a gentleman whose chief recommendation for office is membership of the Union of the Russian People. The Duma next elected a secretary. The representative of the Right, M. Sozanovitch, won in the second Duma took part in several unseemly incidents, obtain d 245 votes against 147 cast for M. Chelnokoff. The voting showed that out of 410 members 50 belong to the Constitutional Opposition. The Social Democrats abstained.

On the 19th the correspondent reported that half-a-dozen Octobrists have resigned from the party and joined the Progressist group, and that the movement will continue unless the party chiefs call a halt in the policy of scatter prevailing at the elections for the bureau of the Duma. The Duma is at present engaged in verifying the elections.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17 ("Reuter").—According to the newspapers, the bloc formed by the Right and Octobrists is based on a compromise. The Right will recognise that the Duma should be legislative and not merely consultative, while the Octobrists will renounce equal rights for the Jews. The group of the Extreme Right will not enter the "bloc," adhering to the programme of the Union of the Russian People.

RUSSIA AND THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

St. Petersburg, Nov 17 ("Times").—Negotiations have been proceeding at the Foreign Office for the last two days regarding Russia's subscribing to the Sugar Convention. The other Powers concerned realise that the Convention is useless without Russia's participation and are willing to accord her favourable terms. The present sugar crisis, however, impels the Government to make extreme demands.

UNIVERSITY RIOTS IN THREE CENTRES.

Chancellor Pelted with Boxes.

London, November 22.

Three remarkable outbreaks by students occurred today, the centres of disturbance being London, Oxford, and Aberystwith.

Before the ceremony of conferring degrees took place at the Colisum, Aberystwith, yesterday, the galleries were crowded with men and women students, the former keeping up a terrible din with horns and bells, and occasionally be aking into snatches of song, in which more or less graceful reverences to the Principal and some of the college staff were included. The students were resentful of the recent curtailment of certain privileges.

Nearly two hundred students from Cardiff, Bangor, and Aberystwith were to be presented with degrees. As the time for the entry of the University procession drew near, the noise from the galleries increased, peashooters were brought into use, and confetti fell like snow on the heads of the girl graduates assembled on the floor of the hall. The carpeted floor near the dais was strewn with wastepaper thrown from above.

When the college choir rose to sing they were howled down. A second attempt was made, and it met with better success, though the choristers had to stop abruptly at the end of the first verse.

The Mayor and Corporation entered to the strains of the Dead March, and were advised not to fight. The members of the court were pelted with peas, confetti, and even with tin trumpets, while a huge leek fell at the feet of Sir Isambard Owen, the Deputy-Chancellor. It was followed by a handful of peas.

When the first man and woman students stepped forward to receive the degrees, the man students demanded "Wilt thou take this woman to be thy wife?" which caused roars of laughter. The reception of the various batches of students as they stepped forward was of so mixed a character that Sir Isambard Owen refused to proceed. Not half of the students had received their degrees up to this time.

After Sir Isambard's announcement, a perfect hail of confetti, boxes and all, fell on the heads of the Court, and the Vice-Chancellor was struck on the head by a box of confetti.

Sir Isambard Owen then said that unless the ceremony was allowed to proceed he would bring the congregation to a close. "Chuck the Principal out," was the answer. Sir Isambard shouted. "Is this ceremony to proceed?" "Baa, baa!" the interruptors chorused in reply.

Sir Isambard then declared the congregation closed.

TUMULT IN LONDON.

The fining of medical students for an onslaught with sledgehammers on the statue of the "Brown Dog" at Battersea, had a riotous sequel yesterday. The inscription on the statue alleges that the dog was gradually done to death by vivisection in University College Hospital, an allegation which the students fiercely resent.

About 500 medical students, carrying an effigy of Mr. Paul Taylor, the magistrate who inflicted the fines, and pursued by a score of police and a large crowd, hurried down the Strand this afternoon from Trafalgar Square and bursting into the courtyard of King's College, publicly burnt the effigy amid groans and hisses.

The shouting and the tumult of the procession created momentary consternation in the Strand. Traffic was interrupted, and nervous women took hasty refuge in the shops. The students, six abreast, marched with a swing at a race that brought the perspiration to the foreheads of the constables who stolidly tramped beside them. A following of interested spectators swelled the students' ranks. The magistrate's effigy and an immaculate rag stuffed copy of the "Brown Dog" were borne aloft in front.

Several efforts were made by the police to turn the procession aside, and one just outside King's College succeeded. Hurrying round St. Mary's Church, however, the students turned the flank of the police and burst through the gateway.

University College Hospital was protected last night by about thirty policemen, who were ranged along the railings, and who refused admission to the students. They stayed there some hours, in case any further demonstration should take place.

OXFORD'S MOCK FUNERAL.

The rustication of an Oxford undergraduate was made the occasion yesterday for a most elaborate mock funeral, conducted by his comrades of Exeter College. A procession to the railway station was headed by an undergraduate on a donkey in the guise of a proctor. Then followed an advance guard of five proctors on horseback. Next came a coach and six with postilions, the riders wearing caps and gowns and crape. The coach was heavily laden with undergraduates, and was surmounted by a flag displaying a skull and crossbones. Behind the coach were fifteen cabs.

Before his train left the "corpse" made a speech, thanking the mourners for his "nice funeral," and adding that if every funeral was as jolly he "would not mind being buried every day of the week." Songs and farewells were raised on the platform. This is the third rustication from Oxford this term.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree was welcomed in Cardiff yesterday by a band of medical students carrying a skull and crossbones flag. They presented Mr. Tree with a huge bone as an emblem of membership of their fraternity.

COLLISION UNDER WATER.

Toulon, November 23.

All the submarines stationed at Toulon were engaged last evening in mimic attacks on battleships entering the port, when a serious accident occurred.

Two submarines, the "Bonite" and "Souffleur" collided under water. Both were at a depth of sixty feet. "The Bonite" crashed into the "Souffleur" and started plates. The water began to come in.

It seemed that the "Souffleur" must inevitably go to the bottom, but at the crucial moment her weights were cast off and she rose to the surface. The "Bonite" also rose quickly and took the "Souffleur" in tow and brought her safely into port.

The crew of the "Souffleur" were fain with terror, for they had thought their doom certain. Several of the men also were ill as a result of the fumes from the damaged accumulators. The "Souffleur" is very badly damaged.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT.

The Emperor and Oxford University.

THE German Emperor on Nov. 15 was again shooting with the King, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Christian in Windsor Forest.

In the evening the Emperor received at the Castle a deputation from Oxford University, headed by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Chancellor of the University, who conferred upon his Majesty the honorary degree of D. C. L.

All the members of the deputation wore academic robes, and the Emperor, who received them at five o'clock in the Vandyke Room, was also attired in the gown which symbolises his new distinction as D. C. L. None of the members of the English royal family was present with the Emperor, who was attended by the principal member of his own suite and those specially attached to him by order of his Majesty the King. The Emperor, on entering the room, shook hands with the Chancellor, who was presented to him by the German Ambassador, Count Metternich, and bowed to the members of the deputation generally.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

Lord Curzon, in handing the diploma to the Emperor said:—

"Sir, the deputation which you see before you, and which is representative of the various faculties in the University of Oxford, has journeyed from Oxford this afternoon to ask your Majesty's acceptance of the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and it falls to my lot as Chancellor of the University to make the presentation on its behalf. When it was announced that your Majesty was about to pay a visit to England (a visit that has been marked by so many demonstrations of public rejoicing and is likely to be attended by the happiest results the University of Oxford at once sought the opportunity of honouring itself at the same time that it offered to your Majesty the highest academic distinction which it is in its power to bestow. That distinction has already been accepted by our own most gracious Sovereign, by the heir to the throne, and various crowned heads. It was accepted, I believe, by illustrious predecessors of your Majesty in your royal house. But it has never been offered on an occasion where the sentiments of the University were in closer harmony with the feelings and desires of the nation at large. Furthermore, the University of Oxford feels that it has a special case for joining in the national welcome to your Majesty on the present occasion. We do not forget the friendly telegrams which you used to send year after year to our Oxford crew in their annual acquatic contest on the Thames. We are aware of the keen personal interest that is taken by you in the selection of the German Rhodes scholars whom we have recently welcomed as a valuable and invigorating element in our academic life, and we can assure your Majesty that had you been able to come to Oxford yourself, as we hope that you may yet do at some future date, you would have met with a reception at the hands of the grade graduates and undergraduates alike not inferior in warmth or, I may add, in vigour of expression to any that may have been accorded to you by similar institutions in your own country. But, above all in asking your Majesty to accept this degree, we feel that we are offering such respect as lies in our power, not merely to the great Sovereign of a great people (a friendly and allied and related people) who is himself a member of our royal house, but that we are seeking to connect with our ancient and historic University and enthusiastic lover of the sciences and patron of the arts, one, moreover, who by the high ideals that he has pursued, and the noble personal example that he has set in a reign now happily beginning to be long, has appreciably raised the standard of duty and patriotism both amid his own people and among the nations of Europe. It is in this spirit that we of the University of Oxford approach your Majesty this afternoon, and ask your gracious acceptance of the degree conferred by the diploma which I have the honour to hand over."

THE EMPEROR'S REPLY.

The Emperor replied:—

"Chancellor of the University of Oxford and gentlemen, it is difficult for me to find words adequately to express the feeling of satisfaction with which I have received from you the degree of Doctor of Civil Law of the University of Oxford. I have much regretted that lack of time would not permit my personally visiting Oxford. It would have afforded me sincere satisfaction to revisit that venerable and historical site of English learning, which I will remember having seen and admired when I accompanied my parents on a former occasion. When I remember that my beloved father, my venerated grandfather, and a number of celebrated countrymen of mine have in the beginning of the nineteenth century received the same honour, it adds to my sincere appreciation of to-day's ceremony. At all times, but especially in our present age, the standard of culture and education attained by a country must be looked upon as one of the chief factors upon which the development both moral and material, of a people is founded. The University of Oxford may be proud that it has pursued this lofty task for centuries, and that it has fulfilled it for England in a most effective manner. It is evident that the influence of such an institution as the University of Oxford must reach far beyond the frontiers of the mother country. It is for these reasons that I feel so great a satisfaction at having received this degree from your University. But there is one other tie which connects me to the University of Oxford. The donation of your great countryman—Cecil Rhodes—enables scholars, not only from the British colonies but also from Germany and the United States, to profit by the education at Oxford. It has been my special pleasure to select, in accordance with Rhodes's will, scholars of German nationality who are enabled by his generosity to enjoy the great benefits of Oxford teaching. The opportunity given to young Germans to associate with young Englishmen during their studies is the pleasing result of the broad views of Rhodes. Under the fostering care of the Alma Mater of Oxford the young people will be given the opportunity of studying the character and qualities of their respective nations, thereby promoting good fellowship among themselves as well as helping to create an atmosphere of mutual respect and friendship between our two countries. I beg again to thank you, Chancellor and gentlemen, for the distinction conferred on me to-day."

The diploma, which is in the Latin tongue, is of parchment, and bears the seal of the University enclosed in a good frame.

STATE BANQUET.

Their Majesties the King and Queen gave another State banquet in honour of the Emperor and Empress in St. George's Hall in the evening. Among the distinguished people included in the list of "special invitations" were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal), the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Speaker of the House of Commons and Mr. Lowther, Mr. John Morley, M. P. (Secretary of State for India), Sir Frederick Treves, Sir Francis and Lady Laking, and Professor Mahaffy. No set speeches were delivered.

VISIT TO LONDON.

The Emperor and Empress both visited London on Nov. 16. The Empress arrived at Paddington shortly after ten in the morning, visited the Wallace Collection and Messrs. Warings' galleries, and then proceeded to the German Embassy, where the Emperor had arrived about noon. There his Majesty received several deputations. He acknowledged very cordially addresses from the London County Council, the Anglo-German Friendship Committee, and the journalists who visited Germany in the summer, and also received deputations from several German organisations and societies.

The Empress received deputations from women's religious organisations. Their Majesties took luncheon at the Embassy, and returned to Windsor Castle in the afternoon.

At night their Majesties, with other royal guests, were present at a performance by Sir Charles Wyndham's company of "Still Waters Runs Deep" in the Waterloo Gallery.

A NOTABLE GATHERING

On Sunday there was a notable royal gathering at Windsor Castle. There were present at luncheon the King and Queen, the German Emperor and Empress, the King and Queen of Spain, the Queen of Norway, the Queen of Portugal, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Vladimir of Russia, the Infanta Isabel of Spain, Prince and Princess Johann George of Saxony, the Duchess of Aosta, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria, the Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and the Princess Patricia.

A series of interesting photographs were taken in the crimson drawing-room. One group taken included three ruling monarchs and five queens. In the afternoon the east terrace, by command of the King, was thrown open to the public, and thousands of people availed themselves of the privilege of listening to the music of two military bands. Prince Olaf watched the people and the bands from a window, and King Edward and King Alfonso also appeared at the window.

FAREWELLS

The visit of the Emperor and Empress to Windsor ended on Nov. 18. The Empress left at 10-45 a.m. by special train for Port Victoria, where her Majesty embarked on board the imperial yacht "Hohenzollern" for Flushing. The Emperor started a short time later by special train for Hinton Admiral, the station for Highcliffe Castle. The imperial guests were accompanied to the railway stations by the King and Queen, and affectionate farewells were exchanged.

The Emperor arrived at Hinton Admiral Station for Highcliffe Castle at one o'clock. The visit being of a purely private character, there were no decorations. Col. the Hon. E. J. Montagu-stuart-Wortley met his Imperial Majesty at the station and drove with him in a motor-car to the castle, about a mile distant.

ST. PAUL'S DANGER.

STATEMENT BY ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR.

London, November 22.

The condition of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the report of the four eminent architects upon the dangers which threaten the structure, were carefully considered to-day at a meeting of the Chapter, in consultation with Mr. Mervyn Macartney the surveyor of the fabric.

Archdeacon Sinclair informed the "Daily Mail" to-night that as the result of the meeting recommendations will in general be carried out. These include a survey of the structure, constant examination of the sensitive portions of it, and observations upon the condition of the subsoil and water beneath the Cathedral.

The observations upon the water-level will be carried out through the medium of the boring made by the 'Daily Mail" in the north-west corner of the churchyard.

Referring to the fact announced to-day that the bore has been taken over by the Cathedral authorities, the Archdeacon of London said: "You may be sure that the bore will be watched most carefully. It was a very gold idea of Mr Churchward's, and will be of very great service. We are very much indebted to everyone who has taken part in the construction of the bore, and in the observations which have been made upon the water-level. Our idea in taking it over was that the utility of the bore was now well established, and therefore the time had arrived when it was proper that it should be under the eyes of the Cathedral authorities."

The Editor of the "Daily Mail" has written to Mr. Mervyn Macartney, agreeing to the proposal of the Chapter of St. Paul's, reported in to day's issue, to take over the trial boring made by the "Daily Mail" on the north side of the Cathedral.

In his letter the Editor writes: "The apparatus was erected by us in the belief that it might furnish valuable date to those interested in the condition of the structure of the Cathedral, and it is with pleasure we note that the work we inaugurated will be carried on by the Cathedral authorities themselves."

PUNISHMENT OF A PRINCE.

Madrid, November 23.

News from well-informed Portuguese sources received here this afternoon says that the Crown Prince Louis Phillippe has been banished by the King to the Royal residence at Villa Vicona, in an isolated part of Portugal.

His Majesty has taken this extreme step in consequence of remonstrances made by the Crown Prince to his father on the regime now obtaining in Portugal.

Prince Louis Phillippe, whose antagonism to the dictatorship is well known, represented to his father the inadvisability of continuing the present mode of Government, which, he said, was turning Portugal into a hotbed of Republicans and Anarchists, and which might result in the overthrow of the Monarchy.

EXPRESS ROBBED.

A Daring Crime in France.

An attack was made on November 22 on a French mail train, the thieves getting away with three boxes of railway cash takings, and escaping in a motor-car after wounding the guard and brakesman of the train.

The night mail left Limoges as usual on Thursday night at 9,34, and travelled without incident of any kind to Etampes. This place was reached at 3-40, when a train from Vendome was coupled on, and the entire train left ten minutes later. It was soon running at a speed of 45 miles an hour, and the guard Taldert and a brakesman named Feline were engaged in the third van from the engine in sorting out parcels post packets, and checking off a number of iron receipt boxes which contained the day's takings at various railway stations. Suddenly the doors facing the down metals were thrown back, and two men, armed with revolvers, rushed into the van.

The guard and brakesman were so completely taken by surprise, that for a few moments they sat dumfounded, and the two bandits took advantage of this to throw out on to the line eight of the cash boxes containing the railway station receipts. A ninth cash box was about to follow the other eight when Taldert, the guard, made a rush at the foremost robber, who stood covering him with his revolver, and gave him a violent kick in the stomach. At the same time Feline the brakesman rushed to the guard's assistance. Instantly the two thieves fired hitting the guard in the arm, and the brakesman in the groin.

The wounded men shouted loudly for help and Feline, though wounded, applied the emergency brake, and pulled the alarm signal. A third robber then appeared on the footboard of the van outside the door, but the train rapidly slowed down and the three robbers jumped off on to the line as soon as the speed had slackened sufficiently.

SOME BOXES RECOVERED.

The passengers put their heads out of the carriage windows and saw the robbers leap from the van and disappear in the woods which skirt the line on either side. The guard's loud cries for assistance brought a score of passengers to the van, and Taldert, in spite of the wound in his arm, insisted on going down the line to recover the cash boxes. Accompanied by several of the passengers, he succeeded in recovering some of the cash boxes.

Other passengers went in the direction of the brushwood in which the bandits had disappeared, but it was impossible to follow the escaping thieves in the dark. The road was about one hundred yards on the other side of the wood, and almost immediately a motor-car was heard to start and travel rapidly away.

As soon as the cash boxes, in a somewhat battered condition, had been replaced in the van, the train continued its journey.

Further particulars showed that when the train had stopped, one of the three robbers ran to the end van of the train and pointed a revolver at the brakesman in charge. The man was terror-stricken, and the robber seized hold of two money boxes which had been put in the last van at Etampes, and made off in the darkness.

The thieves, closely tracked by a dozen passengers, and hampered by the heavy money-boxes, turned and fired several times from the undergrowth in the direction of their pursuers, causing the passengers to desist.

Later in the day a revolver loaded in five chambers and a buckskin glove were found in the wood close to the place where the train stopped.

A "Daily Mail" representative last evening had a chat with Mr. Taldert, at his residence in the Rue Serpente, Paris, who said: "I was engaged alone in the van entering up in the way-book the times we had passed the various stations, when the train slackened speed. I looked out through the half-open door on the side nearest the railways embankment to discover the cause of our slackening speed, and saw that we were close against the lights of signal which was against us. As I looked, the red light changed to a white light, indicating the line was clear, and began to increase speed.

"At the same moment the sliding door on the opposite side of the van—the side facing the other set of metals—was violently flung back and two men jumped into the van, making a dash towards me. Though astonished at the suddenness of the attack, I did not lose my presence of mind but immediately closed with the nearest and threw him to the floor. I was about to seize hold of the second individual when I found myself face to face with the muzzle of his revolver.

GUARD AND BRAKESMAN SHOT.

"I instinctively raised my left arm to protect my face and at the same time the man fired. The bullet entered the flesh of my forearm. I shouted, and a few seconds later Feline, a brakesman in the adjoining van, who had heard the shot, got out of his van and came along the footboard on the side nearest the embankment, to my assistance. He held a lantern in his left hand. He saw that I was hurt, but unable in the obscure light to make out what was the matter, he rushed to the brake and turned it, and pulled the alarm-signal. As he did so there was a second shot, and I saw him fall. The train had now stopped, and a number of passengers came running towards the van, attracted by our shouts; but the two bandits immediately jumped out, taking four of the money boxes with them.

Whilst some of the passengers helped to dress our wounds, others began to beat the bushes on either side of the line, and discovered five of our money boxes—so that the bandits got away with three of the boxes, containg about twelve hundred pounds in cash."

M. Chassagne, a chief foreman in the service of the Orleans Railway Company, was travelling in the corridor carriage next to the van entered by the robbers. He has given the following account of the affair:—

"It was a third-class compartment, and I sat smoking a cigarette and talking to a Paris fireman, who was returning from leave of absence. As we sat we saw faces at the window outside passing along the footboard. Three men passed in rapid succession, and I thought they were ticket-collectors, though in the darkness it was impossible to distinguish whether they wore uniform caps. About three minutes later the train came to a standstill, and we heard shouting from the adjoining van. I opened the window and saw three men jump from the next van. Two of them soon disappeared in the darkness, whilst the third fell on his back on the line, but immediately picked himself up and disappeared.

It is believed the robbers joined the train at Etampes, for three first-class tickets were issued from that station by the train. Immediately after the train left Etampes the three bandits, who were certainly provided with a key, must have climbed along the footboards to the van and opened the sliding door with their key. It is evident that they were aware of the contents of the van. Neither the guard nor the brakesman is seriously injured by and after having their wounds dressed by the station doctor, they were able to go home, their injuries not being sufficiently grave to necessitate their going to hospital.

TOBACCO REVELATIONS.

Why the American Company Came to England.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 23.

Admissions regarding the Anglo-American tobacco trade were made to-day by Mr. Harris, vice-president of the American Tobacco Company, when the case of the Government against that company was resumed. Mr. Hornblower, counsel for the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain, in his cross-examination of Mr. Harris, elicited the statement that the exportation of the manufactured product to Britain dropped between 1898 and 1901 from 500,000 to 275,000 lb.

Asked the cause, Mr. Harris said "it was absolutely impossible to sell our goods in competition with the English companies on account of the duty. Therefore it was necessary to establish factories in Britain. We purchased Ogden's for £1,069,400 (dolls. 5,347,000), and sold it to the Imperial Company for £1,400,000 (dolls. 7,000,000,) taking the payment mainly in securities of the Imperial Company. Those securities we subsequently sold, with the exception of £150,000 (dolls. 750,000) common stock."

OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY.

Among the latest wills are the following:—

Charles Jacques Marie Tanneguy, Comte Duchatel (68), 22, Avenue du Bois-de Boulogene, Paris, and 5, Belgrave-place, London, S. W., formerly French Ambassador at Vienna (estate in the United Kingdom) ... ...£ 98,581 13 4

Mr. David Howden (101) 90, Carlton hill, St. John's Wood, N. W.... ...£ 95,634 16 8

Mr. William Henry Johnson (55), 32, Manly-road, Whalley Range, Manchester ... ...£ 39,234 19 8

Mrs Rebecca Haddrell Stevens, Clifton Park Lodge, Clifton, Bristol ... ...£ 35,260 9 8

Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkes, Carven Lodge, Leamington, Warwick ... ...£ 32,405 9 3

R. A. AND THE STEAM SAW

Sir W. Richmond's Objection to Factories.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

Sir William Richmond, R. A., K. C. B., gave further evidence to-day about the "noxious smells" and "horrible noises" which he alleges are so "intolerable" that they prevent him from practising his profession at his house, Beaver Lodge, Hammersmith.

He is seeking an injunction from Mr. Justice Neville restraining the Crown Fire Lighter Company, which occupies premises adjoining Beaver Lodge, from carrying on its business to his annoyance.

The horrible noise, Sir William says, comes from two steam saws; the noxious smell from resin used in the manufacture of the lighters.

Continuing his cross-examination, Mr. Peterson, K.C., read from a letter written by Sir William in 1904:—

Sir W. Richmond calls attention for the last time to the nuisance.

"His garden has been rendered uninhabitable by a smell of burnt iron or oil, so disgusting that Lady Richmond had had to leave the garden."

The Witness: That smell was only occasional.

Counsel quoted from a note sent by the company to Sir William:—

"We have had a visit from an Inspector of Nuisances, who came in consequence of a complaint by Lady Richmond about a fire on our premises.

"This fire was necessitated by the falling leaves from the trees in your grounds. These trees overhang our premises." (Laughter.)

OBLIGING A NEIGHBOUR.

Sir William afterwards wrote:—

"Dear Sir,—I am not one who works behind another man's back. The noise of the steam saws is unbearable.

"I mean to proceed with all the force the law permits. But if the steam saws are moved further away from my house and nearer to that of Mr. Arthur, who enjoys the nuisance, I shall abstain."

Sir William also wrote:—

"I have spend thousands of pounds on this property. If I am driven away I shall seek redress.

"I am putting the matter into the hands of a K.C. at once."

The witness said that the nuisance existed in a part of the garden furthest from defendant's premises.

Mr. Petersen (to Sir William): We known you are a great promotor of the crusade against London smoke. Do you think smoke is a nuisance?—I do.

Miss Mildred Clarke, a niece of Lady Richmond, gave evidence about the smell of burnt iron.

Mr. Petersen: What does burnt iron smell like?—If you came to Beaver Lodge you would know. (Loud Laughter).

Mr. Petersen: What is your experience of burnt iron—red-hot pokers?—No, over-heated stoves.

Sir William's gardener, John Lock; Florence Spicer, a housemaid; Mr. Walker, an engraver; and Mrs. Stillman, an artist; also gave evidence as to the "screeching" noises and the "scorching" smells.

A junior counsel, examining the gardener, in his enthusiasm asked: How long ago is it since you first heard the smell? (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Mills, an estate agent, said the din was almost continuous, and most irritating. The smell was as if you put water on a very hot fire, and held your head over it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Alfred Want, one of the defandants, denied that the noise was a screech. It was a screech. It was a ringing, clear note. Sir William was the only person who had complained of it. There was nothing unreasonable about the noise; it was not an annoying noise. (Laughter.) Other evidence was called to prove that there was no nuisance.

The hearing was adjourned.

SUFFRAGETTE FIGHT.

Mr. Gladstone put to Flight.

London, Nov. 22.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone's meeting in West Leeds to night ended in a free fight following upon the interruptions by suffragettes, accompanied by a bodyguard of men sympathisers, who came into conflict with the Liberal stewards. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone beat a hasty retreat and the meeting was brought to an abrupt close. This was the second night in succession in which Mr. Gladstone was victimised by the Suffragettes adopting the Prime Minister's advice, to go on pestering people as much as they can.

The meeting was held in the Zion Baptist schoolroom, Bramley. The promoters had reserved three rows of seats for women immediately in front of the platform, and insisted that all women should come in by a separate door and occupy these seats, behind which a barrier had been erected. The Suffragettes led by Miss Adela Pankhurst and Miss Kenney, filled the seats reserved for them, but when the hall had become packed these two deftly crossed the barrier at the back of the hall. Room was found for them by a number of sympathisers, and there they sat surrounded by a bodyguard of stalwart men, being able to interrupt in safety.

Mr. Gladstone began by reminding his hearers that at the General Election he had refused to use his influence for a Women's Suffrage Bill. He would have been a fool had he said "Yes."

This was the signal for the beginning of the trouble.

"What about principle," shouted Miss Pankhurst, to which Mr. Gladstone replied, "I should be sorry for the principle which means always saying 'yes' to everything one is asked. There is no chance," he added "of any alteration taking place in the attitude of the Government or any sensible person because of the silly actions of a few women.

MR GLADSTONE YIELDS.

At this declaration the Suffragette leaders in the back of the hall rose, and their supporters in other parts of the hall redoubled their clamour. Several women in front of the platform were ejected, but the leaders, seated securely in the midst of their bodyguard, were left severely alone. The tumult continued for a considerable time, being rendered all the worse by the shouting of the anti-Suffragettes. At length Mr. Gladstone, recognising the impossibility of proceeding with his speech, said he was prepared to answer questions.

Miss Pankhurst, thereupon, shouted out one of her usual questions which Mr. Gladstone ignored. Thereupon, perched upon the back of her seat she began to write it down with the object of passing it to the platform. Just then the two factions in the middle of the hall came into conflict and a free fight began.

The combatants, punching and pummelling each other drew near to the platfrom. It appeared that the Press table would be swept away, and the reporters, jumping on their chairs, took refuge on the platform, where Mr. and Mrs Gladstone were standing, pained spectators of the scene. It seemed at one time as if the platform would be stormed, and while the fight was in progress the Home Secretary and Mrs. Gladstone, acting on the advice of those around them, beat a hasty retreat. They gained access to their carriage by means of a back staircase, and were thus spared any further unpleasantness.

The chairman shouted as loudly as he could that the meeting was at an end. The combatants, who had considerably increased in number, fought their way to the door, and then out into the street. A number had black eyes and bruised faces. For some time an excited crowd lingered in the vicinity of the Hall, but there were no further disturbances.

PUNISHMENT OF A PRINCE.

Madrid,

THE GUARDS INQUIRY.

In the dim light of Nov. 18 the old gymnasium of Chelsea Barracks was the scene of a gravely constituted military court of inquiry. It had been ordered by the Secretary for War as the result of allegations made by Lieut. H. C. Woods, of the 2nd batt. Grenadier Guards, against his superior officers, Col. Cavendish, Major Corkran, and Major Gathorne-Hardy.

At a head table sat the five members of the Court Major-Gen. Sir Francis Howard, K.C.B., C.M.G., Major-Gen. A.E. Codrington, C.V.O., C.B., Major-Gen. W. E. Franklyn, C.B., Brig.-Gen T. D.O., Snow, C.B., Col G G. A. Egerton, C. B. Lord Robert Cecil was present, with them as legal adviser to the Court. At one long side table were military officers connected with the case, and counsel for Col. Cavendish, Major Corkran, and Major Gathorne-Hardy. These counsel were Mr. C. F. Gill, K. C., with Sir Charles Mathews and Mr. Graham Campbell. On the other side of the room sat Lieut. Woods and his father, with the lieutenant's counsel—Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., Mr. Sam Evans, K.C., and Mr. Raymond Asquith.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs opened with a long statement. He passed in review the whole of Lieut. Woods' military career, from the time he joined the Army in 1900 until 1907. From the very beginning Lieut. Woods was a man of very strenuous disposition, of temperate habits, and with regard to whose honour or character no one at that inquiry, he was quite sure, would venture to say one word. From beginning to end there never could have been any question about his conduct except this criticism, which might fairly be passed upon him—that he devoted a great deal of his leisure time to study which it was not necessary he should do, and that, in consequence of that, he was not able to take part in many of the pleasures in which some of the other officers took part. His desire to work and to study had caused him to experience a certain amount of unpopularity among some of his brother-officers. He was anxious to qualify himself for a post abroad and to obtain as high a position as his capacity enabled him to take.

Mr. Isaacs then told the lieutenant's history. Educated at Harrow, he went to Sandhurst, and passed seventeenth out of 120 or 130 candidates. He was bracketed first with full marks in his military attestation paper, and was gazetted in August 1900 to the Grenadier Guards, being posted to the 2nd batt., but as that battalion was in South Africa he was sent to the 1st batt at Windsor. Right up to August of this year there was no adverse report upon him, but, on the contrary, all the reports were quite satisfactory. In 1901 he was introduced to Col. Henderson, who was writing the official history of the war in South Africa, as a young man who could be trusted to do certain confidential work. He spent his leisure in assisting Col. Henderson in compiling this history. During 1901 he was moved to London, and at Kensington Barracks—he was now twenty years of age—he had 150 men under him; he was the only officer present; there was no insubordination or trouble, or any fault found with him. At the beginning of 1902 he went to South Africa, and was engaged in holding blockhouses. In October 1902 he returned to England. The commanding officer of the 3rd batt., under whom he served in South Africa, reported on Dec. 22 that "the retention of Second Lieut. Woods in the service is in every respect desirable and likely to be advantageous to the Army." He volunteered for service in 1903 in Somaliland, but his application, like many others, was refused. In that year the battalion went to Aldershot, and Col. Gilmore gave him a report in every way satisfactory, describing him as very painstaking and hard-working, knowing his drill well, and good-tempered. One question in the report was: "Is he fit to the adjutant?" Col. Gilmore answered "No," but the fact that at twenty-two a young officer was not fit to be adjutant was no reason, said Mr. Isaacs, why he should not serve with distinction in the Army.

PUSHED OUT OF THE ROOM.

The first serious incident in the case, as showing a desire on the part of some of the officers to get rid of him, occurred in July 1901, about the time he was promoted to be lieutenant. Previous to this there had been a good deal of complaint that he did not go out with the men. He subscribed to all the societies and institutions which officers support, but he did not go out with the drag any more than he could help. He mentioned this as tending to explain the incident of a serious conversation with the adjutant, Lieut. Woods said he would go out dinner if he had enough money. He was eventually pushed out of the room by two officers. He came back through the window, and it was then they said he was not fit to be in the regiment. He was told that he was disliked by his seniors, and that he had better leave the regiment, or it would be made unpleasant for him. The consequence of this was that a communication was made to Col. Gilmore, who said that so far as he was concerned he was satisfied with Lieut. Woods and there was no question of his having to leave. A few days before this Col. Gilmore had made his annual report, recommending the lieutenant for promotion in the ordinary course. Mr. Isaacs then described these other steps in the lieutenant's career—his unsuccessful application to be sent to Japan in November 1904; his musketry course at Hythe, his recommendation by Col. Gilmore for Staff appointment as A.D.C. in July 1905; his second application during a stay abroad which were considered praiseworthy and likely to be of much service; and in 1906, his beginning to study with view to entering the Staff College. On March 12, 1907, it was suggested to Lieut. Woods for the first time that he was not fit for the Service. That was when Lieut. Woods went to Major Hardy's house—they did not know each other before this—to report on the company training which had been taking place. Mr. Isaacs suggested that Major Hardy had received some communication in the interval which led to this complaint, and that his mind was set against him; for assuming that Lieut. Woods did not attain the exacting standard of Major Hardy, it could not be more than an occasion for his asking the lieutenant to become more efficient. On March 15 there was a mutiny of men in the lieutenant's company, but at that time no one suggested Lieut. Woods was the cause of it, and he was not called upon to give evidence at the Court-martial. On March 28 the situation became acute. He appeared to have been treated by Major Hardy as if on account. Col. Cavendish, after a long talk, took the view that Lieut. Woods was useless as an officer in the field, and he was given five days in which to send in his papers. This he refused to do.

THE BAD REPORT.

Confidential reports from officers had been read to show that Lieut. Woods was not lacking in initiative. Now came the reading of the following letter from Major Gathorne-Hardy to the Officer Commanding the Grenadier Guards, on April 2:—

"This officer (Lieut. Woods) has been in charge of No. 5 company. The company has been under my command. His conduct has been most unsatisfactory throughout. He appears to be quite unfit to command a company. He shows no sign of initiative, self reliance, military knowledge, nor, in fact, of any of the requirements of an officer in the field. In this aspect the only thing I am able to say in his favour is that he appears to try to learn, but in spite of this fact, he, at the end of his month's training, shows no signs of improvement, and, in my opinion, is not likely to be fit to take the command of troops under service conditions. Mr. Woods' conduct in barracks is equally unsatisfactory. He possesses no aptitude for the command of men, nor has he any knowledge of how to gain the affection, confidence, and respect of the men, and, in addition, he has no information of what is going on in his company. I have no hesitation in saying that he is cordially disliked by the men of his company, and in my opinion, that dislike is well merited. Mr. Woods has now six years service, and is therefore unlikely to change much in character or disposition, and I see no prospect of his being satisfactory."

Lieut. Woods was transferred to Major Corkran's company, serving under him till June 1. The major's report was that he was painfully slow, and appeared to have little or no power of grasping a situation. Finally, Mr. Isaacs, who was continually making the point of the inconsistency in the later reports compared with the earlier, said he did not charge the three officers with bad faith, but the lieutenant's view was that their reports were the result of bias, and the out come of prejudice formed against him.

AFTER-DINNER RAGGING AT ALDERSHOT.

Lieut. Woods was then examined by Mr. Evans. He answered questions with the greatest readiness and resource. He said he was the eldest son of Lieut.-Col. William Woods, of Warnford Park, Hampshire, and Whitley Hall, Wigan. With regard to the Aldershot incident, he said there were a number of officers there after dinner, and it was mentioned that he had scratched his name from the list of officers who were going to the brigade regatta. He was informed that if he was told to do a thing, he was to understand he had got to do it. Then he went out of the ante-room into the hall. He was reading the orders when some officers came out and said they had been told to push him out of the barracks. He was pushed out to the door, the door was held, and the waiter was called to bring the key and lock it. He then proceeded to get in at the window. Among other things, Capt. Stuceley said he was only doing the battalion and his company harm, and asked what did he imagine was the reason he was moved from one battalion to another three times a week. He replied that it was merely incidental to the moving of other officers. and Capt. Stuceley retorted: "If you knew the correspondence there has been about you, you would not flatter yourself with that idea." He was also asked: "Why don't you ask your father to get you into the City?" He replied that it might be very well if he had a good position in the City, but now he was in the Army. He was told that he might do very well in a line regiment, and some one said, "Remember, if there is any parade or show, you must keep out of sight." The colonel, hearing of the conversations between himself and Stuceley and the others said that he should have gone to him (Col. Gilmore) direct, adding that he had given it out there was to be no ragging, and that he could not have officers going on like this.

By the President: He had no captain at this time. Lieut. Woods then related that in his interview with Major Hardy the latter complained that he was inattentive, and advised him to leave quietly, without fuss, and get another profession. If he remained disappointment was in store for him.

Mr. Evans: During your career in the Army you have done your best to perform your duties to the satisfaction of your superior officers and for the good of the men?—Yes, certainly.

Mr. Gill (cross-examining): Who says you have not done your best?—I do not suggest that anyone does. There was no reason why Major Hardy and Major Corkran, who were strangers to him until the beginning of this year, should do anything to injure him. He admitted that Col., "X," whose favourable opinion of him had been quoted earlier, was a personal friend of his, and an old school-fellow of his father's, asked if he had collected testimonials for this case, he admitted that certain letters in the printed particulars had been written with a view to the case coming on.

Mr. Gill pressed the point that Col. Gilmore, although he had admittedly a good opportunity of forming an opinion of Lieut. Woods, had not put his name on the list for recommendation to the Staff College, and put it to the witness that an officer might be capable of other military duties and yet not be a capable regimental officer—a proposition which the witness admitted was reasonable. Mr. Gill's cross-examination, during which Lieut. Woods proved a stubborn witness, was still in progress when the Court rose for the day.

The inquiry was continued on Nov. 19. The cross-examination of Lieut. Woods was resumed. In reply to the general presiding, he would not say that it was impossible for an officer to be studious, temperate, hard-working, and zealous without being unpopular. He was unpopular from the first with some of his brother officers. He could not say whether he was unpopular with the men. The witness, who, after the adverse report of Major Hardy, was put on probation under Major Corkran, admitted the good faith of the latter, but would not withdraw the suggestion in his complaint that Major Corkran's subsequent severe criticisms were due to a foregone conclusion in the regiment against him. The witness was re-examined. Evidence was afterwards given by Col. Sir C. Ferguson. The case for the complainant was closed, and counsel for the regimental officers was addressing the Court at the adjournment.

MAJOR GATHORNE-HARDY'S EVIDENCE.

On Nov. 20 counsel for the regimental officers concluded his opening address. Major Gathorne-Hardy gave evidence to the effect that in March last Lieut. Woods came under his command. He watched him closely, and came to the conclusion that he was not suited as a regimental officer for the charge of men in the field or in barracks. "On March 12," Major Hardy continued, "I had an interview with Mr. Woods at my house which lasted about three-quarters of an hour. We brushed very lightly over the subject of some night operations. I then expressed my views to him to his unfitness as an officer, and gave him my reasons, talking over the whole thing. I gave him my advice—instead of sacrificing three years of another profession to take the bull by the horns and go of his own accord. I said I considered that a man with common sense might make a better regimental officer than a highly-intellectual man. I told him that I was convinced that things were not right in his company, and warned him that there might be trouble. I had no suspicion that Mr. Woods had taken the interview in bad part till I heard of the letters his father had written to General Lloyd and General Grierson. On March 15 there was trouble in the company, whose barracks were not up to the mark, and on the 16th the commanding officer gave me a definite order to take over the command. Nothing altered my opinion of Mr. Woods as time went on."

Cross-examined by Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K. C. M. P., Major Hardy said Mr. Woods was certainly not popular, but was treated with the utmost courtesy. The witness further stated that practically every order given by Mr. Woods was given in a way in which he should not like to have it given to himself.

GENERAL SIR JOHN FRENCH.

General Sir John French said, in answer to the President I consider that Col. Cavendish, Major Gathorne-Hardy, and Major Corkran are one and all so far as I know absolutely qualified to fill their present positions. The case itself first came to my notice about June 23, after the inspection of the First Division. A communication came from the War Office to say that Mr. Haldane had received information that Lieut. Woods of the Grenadier Guards, had certain grievances, and he asked me to go and see him. I went to see Mr. Haldane, and heard the whole case for the first time officially, and requested Mr. Haldane to allow me to go back to Aldershot and deal with it there as Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Haldane told me that he preferred that the matter should come before the court of inquiry.

Do you think it is possible for a competent officer who has another under him daily in the field for four hours or so to judge in twelve days of his ability and fitness to command in the field?—Yes, I should think so perfectly in certain cases. Would it come within the province of a commander of a double company to advise a junior officer to resign?—It would come within his province to give him friendly private advice, but it would be wrong to give any directions. And in the case of a commanding officer?—He might able to speak more in the way of direction, but he would have no right to give any order or direction or to put any pressure.

Mr. Gill.—A man may be very hardworking and industrious and well-conducted, and still be a complete failure as a leader of men or commander?—That is my opinion. Mr. Isaacs: If an officer had six years' good reports is it not rather harsh to advise him to send in his papers after ten days' observation of him and after the standard of efficiency had been raised?—It is very difficult for anyone who was not present and has not heard how the advice was given to say. The condemnation was severe?—This officer was not compelled to send in his papers.

Major-General J. N. Grierson handed in three letters written to him by the father of Lieutenant Woods relating to the case. In one the writer said that a public inquiry would not reflect much credit on the Grenadier Guards, and suggested that the most satisfactory way of arranging the difficulty would be for his son to be given one of the billets for which General Grierson had said he was fit when he was at the Intelligence Department.

Major C. E. Corkran, in reply to Mr. Gill, said that when called on to supervise Mr. Woods he understood that he had been unfavourably reported on and that he was coming to him for another chance. That knowledge made him go at Mr. Woods with a perfectly open mind and take him exactly as he found him.

Subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. Rufus Isaacs, witness said that Major Gathorne-Hardy and he were friends, and he had faith in his judgment so far as a senior officer could have in that of a junior. (Laughter.)

It is remarkable that nobody during the six years came to the same conclusion about him before you expect Major Gathorne-Hardy.—It is most extraordinary. Allowing for all his faults there must be a fault in training somewhere?—You are insinuating that Major Gathorne-Hardy was in some way deficient. I am insinuating nothing of the sort. Leave your friend Major. Gathorne-Hardy out of your mind, he is absent from mine. Let us start from a period anterior to Major Gathorne-Hardy.—He did not strike me as being well trained. I do not think that any amount of training now would fit him to lead men on service, and to send men under him as captain would be a danger to the State.

COLONEL "X."

On Nov. 21 the cross-examination of Major Corkran was resumed. He admitted that Lieut. Woods's position in his company was a very difficult one, but said that the lieutenant's manner of addressing the men was disagreeable. Witness denied that he disliked Lieut. Woods, though he did not care of him.

Col. Cavendish was next examined, and said he had thought Lieut. Woods an unsatisfactory officer. He justified the character of the reports complained of, and denied that their tenor was a foregone conclusion. Some letters addressed to the witness by a Col. "X" were produced by the witness on the order of the Court. They ascribed the action taken by Lieut. Woods to the influence of his father, who, said the writer, "loves litigation, and will stir up trouble if he can." The witness was cross-examined, and said that what made Lieut. Woods impossible as a regimental officer was his complete absence of the power of controlling men. After evidence by Major-Gen. J. S. Ewart, Brig-Gen. Lloyd, and Col. Gordon Gilmour, the Court adjourned.

CAPTAIN STUCLEY'S AVOWALS.

London, November 22.

The Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the complaints of Lieutenant H. C. Woods, 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, closed its public sittings this evening. Five days have been occupied in the inquiry.

The members of the Court were: Major-General Sir Francis Howard (president), Major-General W. E. Franklyn, Major-General A. E. Codrington, Brigadier-General T. D. O. Snow, and Colonel C. G. A. Egerton.

The principal witness to-day was Captain Stubley, who was examined by the President, and closely cross-examined by counsel for Lieutenant Woods as to what took place at the interview at Aldershot between him and the complainant on the day when the latter was as alleged ejected from the messroom by two of his brother officers.

Captain Stuceley said when the regiment came back from South Africa there was an order against ragging, and the senior officers were anxious that there should be nothing of the sort.

He knew that Lieutenant Woods was unpopular, but everything went on all right until he was promoted and reposted to the battalion. "I then thought," said the witness, "that he might be ragged in time, as he was so unpopular. One night in July, 1904, I asked him to come outside from the messrooms to speak to me.

"DID NOT TRY TO GET ON."

"I said to him, as far as I can recollect, that he was unpopular, and told him my reasons for saying so. He never associated with his brother officers, or joined in any other occupation, and it was a very unpleasant situation. He did not try to get on."

Mr. Rufus Isaacs asked the witness if he told Lieutenant Woods that it would be advisable to leave not only the regiment but the Army. Captain Stuceley said he did, and told him that if he did not leave the Army temporarily or permanently there would be a ragging scandal.

What you meant to convey was that it would be better that he should leave the regiment or the Army because if he did not do so there would be this ragging, and ragging of a serious character?—I told him it would be better for him to leave, either temporarily or permanently. I did this for the sake of the regiment.

You were not considering Lieutenant Woods?—No, I put the regiment first.

You even went so far as to suggest that he should leave the profession and go into the City?—I don't remember, but I may have said it.

Lieutenant Woods says you said it?—Oh, then I accept it. I am willing that it should be taken so.

Did you think he was intelligent?—I would rather describe him as more "slim" than intelligent. (Laughter).

We don't want to go to the Transvaal for a word when we have the English language.—Well, I should think he had average intelligence certainly.

Was he sufficiently intelligent to get on in the Army?—Well, perhaps so under certain conditions.

THE ARMY AND THE CITY.

You must have thought he possessed some intelligence or you would not have advised him to leave the Army and go into the City?—I understand you don't want any intelligence to get on in the City, but don't take that from me. (Laughter.)

Further questioned by Mr. Rufus Isaacs, Captain Stuceley denied that on the night of the "incident" when Lieutenant Woods was put out of the door and came back through the window, that he told him to go to bed.

Have you not inquired about the incident?—What incident?

Are you suggesting that it never took place—that he was never put out of the door?—I never saw it.

It is not suggested that you took part in it?—I beg your pardon; I think it was suggested that I prevented him coming in by the window.

Did you refer to the fact that he was moved about from one battalion to another three times in a week?—I have no recollection of it.

Did you advise him to go to Uganda?—No.

It is a nice polite way of telling a person to go to a hot place?—I don't know. (Laughter.)

Didn't you say to him: "I don't mind officers who are disliked by their superiors, but you are disliked by the regiment?"—I might.

Didn't you say not one would be seen dead in the street with him?—I have no recollection of it.

He was extremely unpopular, wasn't he?—He was unpopular.

Now look at this—he did not frequent the Guards' Club, he did not play golf, he did not play squash rackets, and he did not go to the drag; if he had he might have got on better?—Yes.

And if so he would not be advised to leave the regiment?—Yes.

If he had got on better with his brother officers he would not have had to leave, and you would not have spoken to him?—I should not have troubled about him.

Then because he was unpopular he was required to leave the regiment?—He was not popular with his brother officers.

This closed the calling of evidence.

SPEECHES BY COUNSEL.

Mr. Gill then rose to address the Court on behalf of the three superior officers affected—Colonel Cavendish, Major Gathorne-Hardy and Major Corkran. He said that the inquiry was one of enormous importance to everyone in the service, for this reason—that if an officer happened to be the son of a man of means who had a desire to stir up matters and give trouble whenever he and the opportunity, it was possible apparently for the father to write letters of a threatening character if he were not satisfied with the way his son was reported on.

In conclusion, Mr. Gill asked the Court to adopt the view that Lieutenant Woods had been treated with the greatest kindness by his colonels and his brother officers, and that the reports of him were absolutely honest and without bias.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs summing up the case on behalf of Lieutenant Woods, maintained that he had proved all that he set out to prove, not only by the evidence of his client, but by the evidence of the three officers whose reports were in question.

He was not attempting to say that Lieut. Woods was without fault, or that some of the criticisms had no foundation. But, taking his faults as they were—the question of his efficiency in the field, for example—they pointed to insufficient training. Nobody took him up, nobody gave him a helping hand, as would have been done if only he had been popular. He was a young man of six-and-twenty in the most difficult position imaginable, when a helping hand willing given, with a desire to help in the right way, would have been of incalculable value, but that willing, saving hand was not extended to him.

Before rising, the President said the court wished to thank counsel on both sides for the way the case had been presented. There had been no unnecessary nagging and gibing.

The court rose without any further expression of opinion. Their duty is to report their conclusions, with the evidence, to the Secretary of State for War.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 22.
ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major H L Showers, C I E, B
Mr L A G Clarke, B Cov
Mr H E G Penny, B
Mr H G N White, B
Mr R T R P Butler, B
Col F G Bond, C B, R E, deputy quartermaster-general
Lieut-Col W Malleson, assistant quartermaster-general
Major B Nauth, I M S
Capt J S Riccard, R A
Capt A D Molony, 2-10 G R
Lieut J S Hooker, 12 Prs

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr R G McKerron, B Cov, 3 mo M C
Mr E R Neave, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr B W Wahl, B Cov, special leave commuted into furl on M C, and granted 2 days' extraordinary leave
Mr E L French, B, 6 weeks' furl
Mr H E G Penny, B, 3 mo M C in continuation of privilege leave
Mr R A Burns B, mo M C
Miss E D'Abren, B, 6 mo MC
Mr J H Chase, B, 1 mo M C
Mr A Murphy, B, 1 mo M C
Mr B W B T Flemyng, M, 1 week's furl
Lieut R N S Gordon, 56 Punj, 6 mo M C
Lieut J Livesay, 102 K E O Gren, 3 mo MC
Lieut H A Harris, 79 C I, 3 mo MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E W Wahl, B Cov
Mr E L French, B
Dr T Block, B
Mr I S Wells, B
Mr F Dewar, B
Mr C C T Chapman, B
Mr A G Grant, B
Mr W W Nind, B
Lieut-Col J Smyth, I M S, M
Mr J T Gillespie, M Cov
Mr B W B T Flemyng, M
Mr H A Shore, M
Mr W D Sheppard, Bo Cov
Major F M Hughes, 14 Lrs
Major H M Earle, I M S
Capt E H B Stanley, I M S
Capt F C Waterfield, 45 Sikhs
Capt A M Houston, 55 Coke's Rifles
Lieut W Robertson-Glasgow R A
Lieut P St G Mansergh, 124 Baluchis
Lieut C E Montefiore, 110 Mah
Lieut C W Butler, 114 Mah
Lieut J T H Lane, 1-39 Garh R

DR. MONCURE D. CONWAY, whose death took place the other day, used to tell with gusto the following story of Professor King, of Cambridge:—"A Parsi student confided to him that he had some thought of becoming a Christian. The antiquarian being stronger than the clergyman in the professor, he remarked: 'There are so many Christians in the world, and so few Parsis, don't you think you had better stay where you are?'"

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MINISTERS AT WORK.

Mr. John Morley at the India Office.

The department of the Crown which stands out beyond its neighbours and contemporaries is the India Office. It is an official mystery edged with a frilling of public puzzlement. According to the official formula of his establishment the Secretary for India is responsible for everything connected with the Government of India at home and abroad; the whole of the Indian revenues are at his disposal, and the Governor-General of India is subject to his control. To assist him in his labours and to act as a check upon the exercise of his otherwise arbitrary administrative powers, this remarkable microcosm of widesweeping authority has the aid of a Council of State for India, consisting of fifteen persons, of which, however, he is the president, but while he may sit in the House of Commons they may not, this altogether constitutes a curious kaleidoscopic situation. It might, indeed, be likened in some respects to the triangular duel described by Marryat in his sea novel of "Midshipman Easy." But there are points of difference which imperil the simile.

THE REAL KING OF INDIA.

The Secretary of State is not responsible in the same sense that other Cabinet Ministers are responsible to Parliament. What constitutes the organic mystery attending the working of the Government of India and the distribution of authority both there and here is the fact that we do not pay the bill. Parliament has not direct punitive authority over the revenues of India owing to the taxes of the country not being levied in Great Britain. The Empire is almost an independency even though the Viceroy sit upon a throne which rests on a foundation of upturned English bayonets. The India Office itself is a department within a department. It is civil, political, and financial. But it finds no parallel in any other Crown unit. The Secretary of State, besides being over all the Prime Minister of India, stands in relation to the Viceroy as the Chief Secretary for Ireland stands to the Lord-Lieutenant of that island. He is chief executive officer. The Secretary of State is also the Home Seeretary of India, its Minister of Commerce, its Chief Medical Officer, its Railway Director, and its Chancellor of the Exchequer, since he has officially some authority over each and is charged with the Indian Budget, with its regulation of expenditure to revenue or the reverse. On assuming the office Mr. Morley defined our rule in India as autocracy tempered by free speech. In all but name the Secretary of State for India is the head of the Empire. There is no uncrowned enthronement like unto his in any other part of the world. In its sense of a benevolent despotism Mr. Morley's Kingship uncrowned is more of an autocracy than King Edward's itself. The position of the member for Montrose, in fact, is imperial; and little wonder the right hon. gentleman should have developed at the India Office what the Tories gleefully assimilate to their own brand of imperialism. It is insisted in truth that the old-time John Morley has disappeared. The impenitent Radical, the strenuous Home Ruler and separatist, the pro-Boer, the Little Englander, to give the right hon. gentleman all the titles bestowed upon him in the laboratory of Tory imagery, has gone haply for ever. The political dreamer has, in short, passed into the man of action, sore laden with the huge problem of governing an empire. Nevertheless the right hon. gentleman is sufficiently sensitive to the prickings of conscience and the instinct of duty to be at all times alive under criticism, though lost to most of us in a glamour of mysterious isolation. And this criticism is the blue glass state of his existence, and he is either passionately sincere or indignantly honest always. Could one look, however hastily, amongst the mass of correspondence congesting his official and private home tables it would be to find letters from the most acrid of Anglo-Indians expressive of satisfaction with Mr. Morley's policy, his alertness, and his sagacity.

WITHIN THE INDIA OFFICE.

Structurally and decoratively the India Office shares with its neighbour the Foreign Office the architectural dignity of Western Downing-street. It is a part of New Whitehall, and is a superb structure, enriched with trophies of the handiwork of arti sculpture, frescoes, and decoration It has oft-times been utilised by the Court for Sovereign functions, and to travelling Maharajas, Rajahs, and other princes and pro-Consuls from the luminous East. It has admittedly cast in shade the palaces of Inde. You enter the work room of the Secretary of State, and amid the stately immensity of the gilded apartment, its appointments decorative and literary, perceive not without difficulty a thin, almost wizened man, budded at a desk shadowed by a Himalayan-like range of books of reference in mountainous disorder. He suggests the phantoni of a man, so silent, still, and moveless is this iron-grey, soberly-clad, voicelessslike presentment of virile life. He arrests a bony parchmenty hand of cold-looking academic fingers, sadly needing, as it seems, the nourishing juices of contemporary vitality, and with a lingering deliberation turns from a sheet of paper which is the body of a State despatch, but might at sight be penned in Sanscrit. It is, however, merely an example of that pride of pedantic illegibility so common to the manuscript of a modern man of letters. Courtesy in an environment of obvious impatience receives the visitor as he proceeds to explain the purpose of his call or mission. As he does so the intruder is conscious of a severely hard ascetic, but not unkindly, sharpfeatured face, confronting his own, and is riveted to this grave face by a pair of pale lachrymal eyes which, devoid alike of movement, interest, sympathy, or even of expression, impart neither life nor interest to the listening statesman. That is John Morley at his desk, John Morley receiving a visitor whose visit has been carefully engineered between the bearer of a proposal and the private Secretary of the State and the Secretary of State himself. Mr. Morley at the India Office is the replica of Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office. The mental conditions as regards the form or instinct of the temperament of each at the moment are dissimilar, but each Minister is brooding statesmanship in the same state of personal isolation exclusive responsibility, and haughty consciousness of supreme power. It is not easy to recall in this grave anxious quasi-irritable personality now dominating the India Office the crisp dapper dandy who, as a member of the Young Republican Party of the day, testified against the monarchical system in the Saturday evening dances at Williss's Rooms forty years ago.

A CHEAP KINGDOM.

The India Office as a Crown Department is essentially administrative, but for the cumulative reason already incidentally sketched it is also a microcosm of the rest of our Ministerial factories. Nevertheless, the India Office, compared with its great neighbours, is "run" very cheaply. It has an enormous clerical staff to which in its normal forms there has to be added scores of private secretaries allotted to this subordinate official and that and salaried to the Exchequer of India. Yet the cost of the whole scarcely exceeds £150,000 per annum. The anomaly, if anomaly it be, of making India bear the cost of its official administration results in this: that under the existing arrangement Parliament is technically unable to discuss the doings of the Secretary of the State. It cannot at least do so in the plenary form of a vote of censure to be moved on the vote for his salary. Some time ago an attempt was made in the House to have this salary included in the Estimates for Downing-street, so as to make the Minister for India amenable to Parliamentary discipline. But opposed by Morley himself the attempt failed. So here again we realise the glorious sovereignty of Mr. Moorley's position. No one, however, knows what the Secretary of State is doing when hard at work in Downing-street, and he seems to be always at work there, for it is seldom indeed that he sees "question time" in the House through, and rely that he passes as entire sitting there but no one quite complains, first, because the ministerialists have full confidence in their "Honest John," and secondly, because India, unlike even the colonies, is so nearly approximate to Crown outsider. I myself recall thirty Indian Budget nights in the House of Commons, scarcely one of which proved pregnant enough in interest to draw an attendant audience of fifty members in order to listen to the momentous story concerning the life or welfare of four hundred millions of British subjects. But partly in explanation of this singular obliquity of interest and sympathy, the curious thing about India is that so little is known of her at home. The electors know relatively nothing about their Eastern wing of the British Empire. Comparatively few instructed persons know much more. And herein lies perhaps so much of Mr. Morley's difficulty with his vast protectorate. His policy is partially understood, and his motives are generally misunderstood. Sir Howard Vincent prattles of a "short way with rebels," just as Mr. John Burns in his more burning hours would have shown how to set the wrong right by means of a "chemical parcels post." Mr Morley is as difficult of approach as the Grand Lama and is as inaccessible as the Mikado himself used to be. Met on the stairs or in the courtyard of the India Office, he is oppressed to the point of despair. Yet despite this grey and sober outer semblance of the unknown within him, the public may repose confidence in the statesman's sincerity. He really dwells and moves in a glow of light as the author of a grand scheme of administrative reform in India, to be seen some day in the near future. Mr. Morley's work is so co-extensive with the magnitude of the territory which he represents in Downing-street and the splendour of its interests. His rule at the India Office is a triumph of peace and honour. So the nobility of his purpose is in striking contrast to the Jingoism of some of his predecessors, there. India is not the office which Mr. Morley desired, any more indeed than the War Office is the position to which Mr. Haldane looked with paramount favour. But, having accepted the brightest jewel in the Imperialism of the Crown, Mr. Morley resolved to guard it with tenacity and courage. He has done so.—Alfred Kinnear in the "Eastern Morning News."

A GRIFFIN ON BOMBAY.

Mr. H. Craik, a new-arrival, writing from Lahore to the "Scotsman," gives his first impressions of Bombay in the following terms:—

What are our first impressions? First, as we pass through the streets the countless legions of dark-hued faces, the strange rarity of the white complexion. It is not that we are outnumbered. To all intents and purposes, so far as numbers go, we simply do not count. And next amongst those countless dark visages, the endless variety of physiognomy, with only one common attribute, that of absolute insentability. They are solemn and self-important, or careless and self-forgetful; they are dreamy and ferocious, melancholy and merry; but all alike are to us simply masks. They look at us as if they were divided from us by centuries, and as if they were gazing at sticks and stones. Their lives lie hidden away from us by an impenetrable veil. In London we hear glib talk of the need of greater sympathy with the native. What easy words to utter!

Next, the quietness, the coolness, the patience, the reserve of authority, of the few white faces that we meet. No wonder that with men like these, who know their work, its hard conditions and its dangers, and have learned to face it, the recklessness of loose tongue is met by a momentary anger perhaps, but, after the first movement, with the apathy of contempt. There is something of strain, and no great measure of light-heartedness, in the faces of that ruling class. But no fretfulness and nervousness, and no assumption of bullying or domineering. They are there to do their duty; and almost the only comment, if we refer to the wild mouthings of self-advertising frivolity, is, "Why heed him?"

Of the general appearance of Bombay I am conscious that it requires some temerity for a new-comer to speak. One thing adds infinitely to its picturesqueness, as compared with a South African town. There is no banning from the streets of native costume, or even lack of costume, and this, as it seems to me, is all to the good. The ugliest sight one can see in Durban or Johannesburg is the native clad in European dress; the most attractive sight in the thoroughfares of Bombay is the native in his many-coloured garb, and with that lissomeness of limb which its freedom gives. All along the Queen's Road, the promenade which runs along the sea to Malabar Hill, crowded as it is with carriages, motors, and bullock carts, we come across natives peacefully sleeping on the side paths, or quietly cooking their meals in the airiest of garments. We pass the fishing village, and then climb the road to Malabar Hill, and on between picturesque garden and the many-coloured villas of the wealthier natives, with their bright tiles glittering in the sun. It is a picture which we could see nowhere else, and even the stifling heat is relieved by the breeze which comes from the wide expanse of sea on each side of us.

Of Bombay as a city, what can one say? Its sea-front looks bright and magnificent from the harbour—what large masses of sumptuous buildings could look otherwise in such a sunlight! The great mass of the Taj Hotel dominates them all. It shows itself frankly for what it is—a huge advertisement, brave in its rather exaggerated carricature of an Indian Palace. The great ranges of flats and mansions have a sumptuousness of their own, and would find themselves quite at home along the sea-front of Brighton, which they would fitly embellish. The Yacht Club is more quiet and dignified, and tells of comfort without gaudiness in its trim lawns and white balustrade. The principal commercial street would be a splendid thoroughfare in any European capital and its warehouses, its banks, its insurance offices, need not fear comparison with the best of their kind at home. It is a thoroughfare of generous width, bordered with rows of trees, and broken here and there by public gardens, rich with flowers. Bombay there displays its wealth, but for real interest we must go to the narrow and crowded streets of the native town, down the passage of the Bazaar, where natives of every tribe are chattering and gesticulating, while at every second or third stall the vendor is peacefully sleeping after his morning's work, and crowds of infants grin at us merrily from the corners and the recesses at the back. Occasionally a specially native stall-holder offers us his wares; for the most part they only turn on us a vacant and preoccupied glance, and sink back into their own inscrutable indifference.

It is a brilliant city, brimful of interest in its native quarter, lavish in its display of wealth in the business streets, picturesque in its residential suburbs, with their wealth of colour and of foliage. It may be a heresy, but to my mind there is one, and only one, British building of real architectural beauty in Bombay. It is the old Town Hall, built, I suppose, in the eighteenth century, when the Adam influence was strong and when our great-grandfathers struck what one is tempted to think was the true note that of making their buildings distinctive of our national character, and attempting no flimsy imitations in the Indo-Saracenic style. Those who, no doubt, know better, will condemn my bad taste; but, frankly, I must confess that this fashion of aping the beauties of an alien style does not attract me. The University does not carry this too far, and has an architectural beauty of its own. The Secretariat might have been even more imposing with advantage, as the outward embodiment of our rule. But the railway station with their extravagant decoration, their air of exaggerated splendour, and above all, their inharmonious imitation of the Eastern style strike one only as inept and misplaced. One wonders what the educated native must think of these caricatures of Indian palaces, built at lavish expense, to house the noise and bustle and confusion and discomfort of an Indian terminus. No stranger can be confident in criticism; but the thought inevitably obtrudes itself whether some of the millions of rupees spent upon the Victoria terminus might not have been better applied to increase the comforts of the traveller on the G. I. P. Railway.

FAMOUS CONVICT'S SUICIDE.
Flight by Yacht.

Gallay, the notorious bank clerk, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cabin on board the Normandie on November 27th afternoon on its arrival at St. Nazaire.

Gallay, it will be remembered, was a clerk in the Comptoir d'Escompte Bank in Paris. By means of various tricks and forgeries he embezzled a sum of £32,000, and absconded. He kept an establishment apart from his home, lived for a time on a scale of extravagant luxury, and finally hired a steam yacht, the Catarina, on which he and his mistress, Valentine Merelli, sailed from France for South America. Unfortunately for himself, Gallay had talked too much of his plans. The whole matter was unravelled by the police while the absconder and the lady were drinking champagne on the finely appointed yacht, and Galley was arrested on arrival at Bahia. The recital of the bank clerk's double life in

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

THE NATIVE PROBLEM.

No new difficulty cropped up this week in the interview between Mr. Churchill and the native chiefs. They want a guarantee that sufficient land shall be reserved to them, only that and nothing more. The problem does not alter. Conditions were the same in essentials when the British flag was being carried farther north in the Dark Continent twenty years ago. Much the same sort of questions had to be tackled by the Chartered Company. They happened to possess the right man for the task. Dr. Jameson, in the course of his private practice, had had Lobengula as a patient. We talk of the freedom from physical ills of the noble savage—the doctor had treated this tough specimen for gout! To what black and porty ancestor he owed his painful legacy we are not told. The ailment formed a bond of union between patient and doctor, and the success of the latter as diplomat no less than as physician led to that connection between himself and the company which was to have momentous results in the history of South Africa.

"GROWING" MONEY.

So far as we are told, no mention of the subject was made in Mr. Churchill's interview, but good men and true on the spot say that what we have to do in Africa is to keep the natives from the drink, to get them to regard money as the medium of exchange, and bank as much of that as they can. The "Times" says that it cannot be done. Cecil Rhodes would not have believed it; nor does Sir Alfred Jones. "Keep [illegible]quor from them" was invariably the crown[illegible]ction of the Colossus in any plan for t[illegible]n of native conditions. "Bank your m[illegible]lfred to the natives with whom his [illegible]terprises bring him in touch. And[illegible] of the first of his august native ch[illegible] of Dahomey, and great were h[illegible]ight when he received his first[illegible]erest. "The English can make m[illegible]d. "I used to bury it in the groun[illegible] like this." He was not the only one [illegible]easure. It was the common plan, and "save-nots" coming along had an unpleasant [illegible] of taking out the hidden treasure and putting its unfortunate possessor in the place thereof.

STAGE EMOTION.

It must be a shock for young theatregoers, who believe things to be as they seem, to read in a contemporary that the kisses exchanged on the stage are as much make-believe as the rest of the show. Not all is pretence. A popular actress has recently told us how her talent was estimated by an eminent tragedian to whom she was introduced. He glanced at her hair and thought she would do. Her hair was her own, and abundant, and he wanted a lady whom in sight of the audience he could lug about by the locks without finding a wig in his frenzied hands. His tug-of-war was real enough, and the lady found that her fortune turned upon her hair. The successful actor remembers that he is acting. Irving always remembered that he was Henry Irving pourtraying a part; he never let himself go so as to fancy himself actually the character he represented. Miss Ellen Terry has said that she is least successful when most affected by the part in which she appears.

THE REAL THING.

There is on record an interesting instance of true emotion entering into a stage representation, and the unfortunate results attending it. Mrs. Siddons was supported, in a now forgotten play, by Young a talented actor. Towards the end of the play Mrs. Siddons delivered a line with such piercing grief that Young was quite overcome It was his part immediately to follow on the speech of the actress. But his throat swelled, he said and he stood mute. The pause was disconcerting. There was a breathless silence in the auditorium, and the low voice of the prompter could be heard again and again repeating the dumb actor's cue. But the man seemed bewitched. They might all have been there till now had not the actress herself saved the situation. She glided up to him and laid her fingers on his arm. "Mr. Young, recollect yourself," she said. And that brought words to his lips and released his spell-bound limbs.

FRANCE IN ENGLAND.

"Thank God, I am under the English flag!" Such was the exclamation of Louis Philippe when, disguised as "Mr. Smith," he fled from France to the country in which Prince Charles of Bourbon and Princess Louise of France were married. May the marriage prove unclouedly happy! It is not the first in England in which a French Royalty has been of the parties. The Duc de Berri, nephew of Louis XVIII., when a refugee here, married Madame Brown. They lived together for ten years as man and wife, and in that time a son and two daughters were born to them. At the Restoration, however, the King, who had abolished the law of divorce, annulled this marriage. The aid of the Pope, Pius VII., was invoked, and he endorsed the action of the King, only stipulating that the two daughters should be regarded as legitimate. The Duc de Berri was free to wed again, and did wed the daughter of the King of Naples. Yet his first marriage was as legal as was that celebrated at Wood Norton. And when the Duc was dying from the blow of an assassin's knife he sent for his two daughters, and committed them to the keeping of his second wife.

WIFE, AND NO WIFE.

That was not the only association which this country has had with the marital tragedies of France. Poor Elizabeth Patterson, the lawful wife of Jerome Bonaparte, afterwards King of Westphalia, came here in tears and sorrow when Napoleon, having declared her marriage with his brother annulled, refused her admittance into France. Not only did he drive her from the coast of France; a war vessel was sent out to head off her ship from Holland when she sought to land there. She came to England, and was received with great sympathy. She made London her home, and at Camberwell gave birth to a son, whose son is to-day Secretary of the American Navy, and, if every man had his due, Emperor of France. His grandmother should have been Queen of Westphalia. Her widowed sister-in-law married the brother of the Duke of Wellington; so that between them they linked together the families of the two greatest rivals of the age.

THE SUNDAY WHIFF.

"Bring your pipes" is the invitation of a Coventry vicar to his Sunday afternoon meetings of men. There is something rather Dutch in the idea. One suggests Dutch, from an impression that some Dutch congregations smoke in church. That impression may be wrong, but the experience of one visit goes to support it. The famous New Church at Delft was reached too late from Rotterdam for Sunday service, but there was a decidedly "smoking concert" atmosphere in the empty church into which the verger led his visitors. He himself contributed to it. He was puffing his pipe, nineteen to the dozen, and removed it from his mouth only to use it as a wand with which to point out the tombs of William the Silent and of Grotius and Leeuwenhoek. They do believe in comfort in a Dutch church. Here were litte wooden box-stools, fashioned hollow to receive a brazier of burning charcoal—a convenient and accessible method of keeping alight a good Dutch pipe.

THE CONSECRATED WEED.

In a copy of the "Newcastle Journal" a Perthshire man recalls that smoking was once not uncommon during the delivery of sermons in Scottish churches. The Perthshire man is able to confirm the impressions of the present writer, who, trusting to memory, ventured the assertion that smoking is still tolerated in Dutch churches. Our Scot, who was for some time on the staff of the "New York Times," was sent to write up a service at a Lutheran church for Dutch sailors. There, after prayers, and throughout the sermon, the congregation smoked to the glory of God, and were joined in their exercise by the pastor, the moment his discourse ended. And the correspondent, discomfited by the strength of the Dutchmen's tobacco, was compelled to light up in self-defence.

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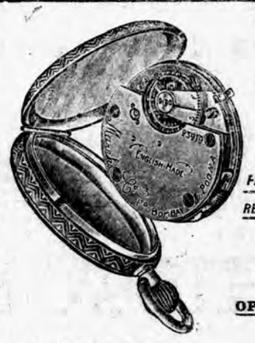

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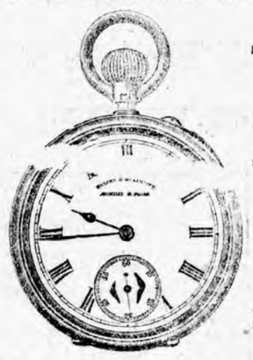

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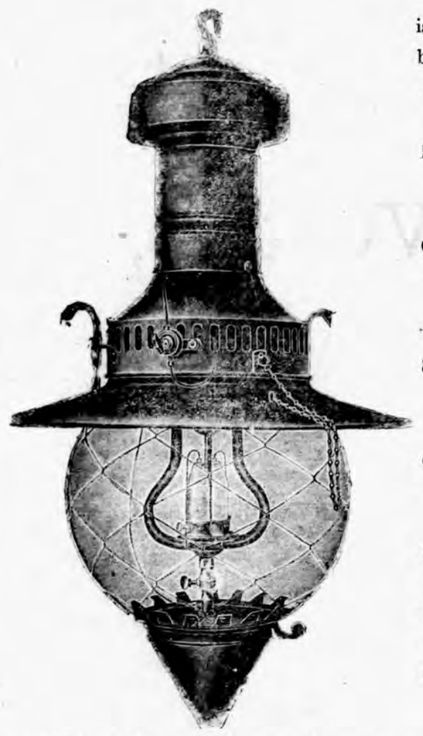

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LUNG TONIC is OWBRIDGE'S for
COUGHS and COLDS.
It was first made and sold in England in the year 1874, since which its sales have increased continuously, in spite of competition and imitations, until it has become the best known and most successful Remedy in the World for Throat and Chest affections.

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When you need a cure for any of the troubles arising from damp or chill, ask for "OWBRIDGE," and do not be put off with any substitute. This is the Best, Cheapest, Safest and Surest way to recovery.
The success and rapidly increasing demand attending its use in India and the East are further proofs of its great value.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Obtainable from all leading Chemists and Stores.

PRICE IN GREAT BRITAIN:—
1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. & 11s. per bottle.
Prepared by
W. T. OWBRIDGE, M.P.S., Chemist,
HULL, ENGLAND.
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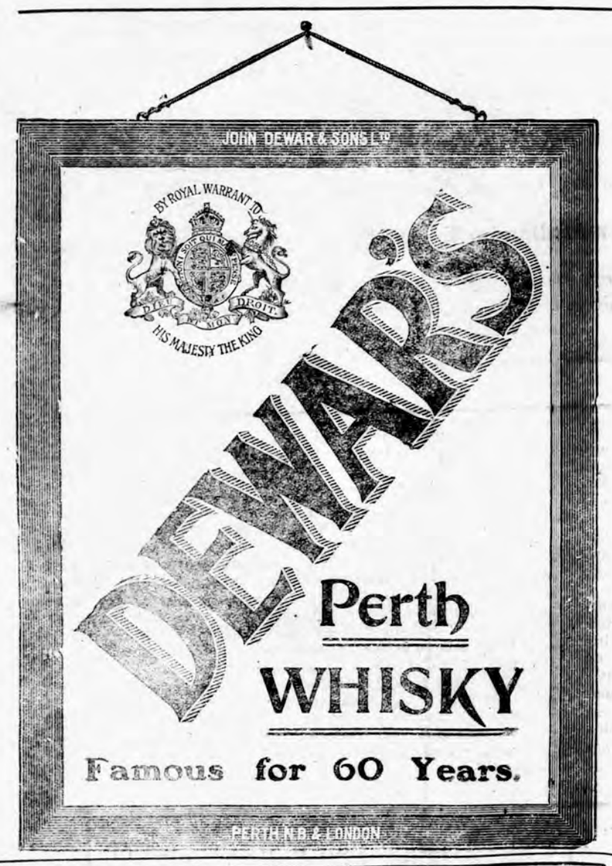

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A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.
MOST REFRESHING.
Far Superior to the German Kinds.
A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.
EAU DE COLOGNE

MILO LIMERICK COMPETITION.
RS. 500 IN CASH PRIZES,
AND 100 OTHER PRIZES.

Rs. 500 in Cash Prizes and 100 other Prizes in Watches, etc, etc. First Prize Rs. 200, Second Prize Rs. 100; Third Prize Rs. 50, and the balance in small Cash Prizes, besides 100 other prizes, consisting of Watches, Milo Food Souvenirs, etc., etc.

HOW TO WIN THE PRIZES.

The last line has to be filled in to the Limerick to rhyme with the first two lines, and the prizes will be awarded to the best composition in due order of merit. Each competitor must send three Milo Food Tin Labels, showing Trade Mark, namely, Milo lifting an ox. All competitors are entitled to send in more than one competition, provided each contribution is accompanied by three labels. N. B.—Labels must be taken off the tins themselves, for outside wrappers will not be valid. Competition closes on 22nd December 1907 and results will be advertised in this paper on 1st January 1908. It is a condition binding on all competitors that the awards made are final. Nestle's Milo Food can be obtained from all leading dealers or from Nestle's Agency, 3/1 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta or from Local Representatives, Tothill Sharp & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Greek Hero, Milo once said,
As he lifted an ox o'er his head,
For this very severe test,
Nestle's Milo Food is the best.

.....

Letters must be addressed to
Manager, MILO LIMERICK COMPETITION,
Nestle's Agency, 3—1 MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA,
OR TO
Local Representatives,
TOTHILL SHARP & CO.,
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

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Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs **10**
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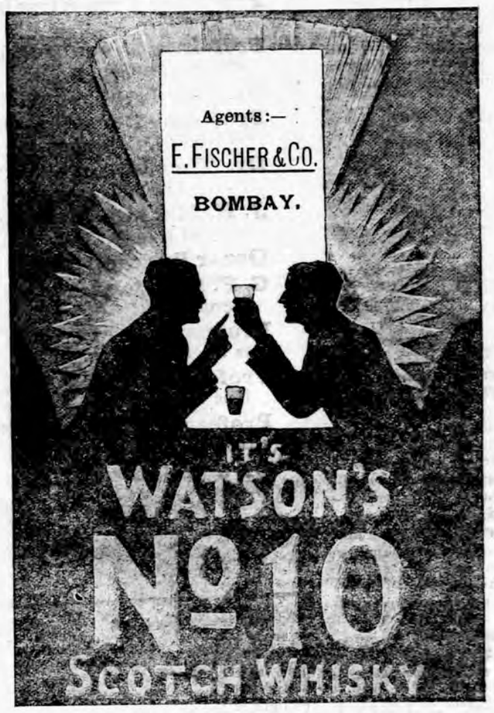

"CAUTION—The name of "**PHOSPHODYNE**" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India "and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the Kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all

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For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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THE "AMULET"
PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,
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Price complete with case Rs. 6

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.
As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste **and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution** of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
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Recommended by Medical Authorities for the immediate relief of **Asthma** and **Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis** and **Irritation** of the air passages.
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ease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give à relief from gasping for breath
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CURE THE WORST COUGH
SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

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